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Legacy - June 2000

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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Inside...

VISTA

Director's Notes

**OFFICE OF THE STATE
ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Indigo Society Cannon
Ground Penetrating Radar Grant
Standards and Guidelines Approved

**SAVANNAH RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

Mississippian Period Research
Catherine Brown Site
Bush Hill Plantation
Silver Bluff Field School
Public Outreach Coordinator Hired
Current Historical Archaeology
Publications

RESEARCH

Petroglyph Survey
Santa Elena/Charlesfort Field
Season 2000
Archival Research on Santa Elena/
Charlesfort

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION**

Francis Marion Search Continues

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Rivers Yield Diverse Artifacts
Hunley Recovery Set for July
Public Access to Shipwrecks
Help Needed on Underwater Trail
Cooper River Trail Slates Available
Collecting with Hobby Licenses
Field Training Course Set for August

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
TRUST**

Indian Mounds in South Carolina
ART Donors

SCIAA ACTIVITIES

SCIAA Researchers Funded by R. L.
Stephenson Endowment
Smith Receives Award from DAR
Smith Receives Award from Fort
Leonard Wood
New Archaeological Institute of
America Chapter in South Carolina
SC Archaeology Month 2000

South Carolina Institute of
Archaeology & Anthropology
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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOL. 5, NO. 1, JUNE 2000

Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Humanitarian Exhumation at the Citadel's Johnson Hagood Stadium

By Jonathan M. Leader and Randy Burbage

Twenty-six Confederate sailors and marines, and the remains of a three-year old child, were carefully recovered from under the floor of the Johnson Hagood Stadium last June and July of 1999. On November 12, 1999, they were reburied in the Soldier's Ground at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina. How the people came to be buried under the floor of the stadium and how the Charleston community came together to rescue them is a tale of dedication, perseverance, and luck. It is also a story of community relationship and interdependency.

When South Carolina seceded from the Union, the Charleston Mariner's

home donated their burial ground to the state for use as a military cemetery. It was used by the Confederacy until the capitulation of Charleston in 1865. The majority of

See EXHUMATION, Page 4



Volunteers and reenactors acting as pall bearers and honor guards for the 27 burials at Magnolia Cemetery's soldier's ground. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Legacy, published twice this year, is the newsletter of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. Bruce Rippeteau, Director. Nena Powell Rice, Editor.

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Hi "Everybody," as we trundle through the summer of 2000! Welcome to *Legacy*! Welcome to John Frierson our new Archaeological Research Trust Chair, and thanks so much to past chair Andee Steen, who continues on the board as Past Chair! And welcome to our new SCIAA Business Manager Cherare Robertson, late of the SC Commission on Higher Education! We thank our past manager, Sherry Bailey (now at the USC College of Science and Math Dean's Office), who ran with us for 10 years!

Congratulations to SCIAA staff members Stanley South for 30 years of service, Tommy Charles for 20, and Jonathan Leader for 10. These stalwarts were honored March 21 by USC President John Palms. I should also commend Jonathan for being a central figure in the Saturday, March 25, 2000, reburial in Charleston of the first crew of the submarine *H. L. Hunley*. Jonathan appeared as a mourner during the service and delivered a short, eloquent speech from the podium, and set an important tone.

The *Hunley* may be raised, as you read this, since most of our Underwater Division is out diving at the wreck site as I write this in May.

I can not help but note that the *The State* carried the *Hunley* reburial news on Sunday, March 26 (see also the *Post and Courier*). In the same issue in *The State* on p. 2, was an article on the new sailing of the rebuilt *Amistad* out of Mystic Seaport, the slaver ship which was commandeered in mid-ocean by the African slaves and which ended up as an American law case involving US Presidents Martin Van Buren and John Quincy Adams, recent movie and all. Christopher Amer's staff in the Underwater Division of SCIAA, and the SC Department of Transportation, sent South Carolina oak for this new ship. She sails with us all connected through SCIAA.

The story behind SCIAA and SCDOT is: In 1993, during one of the scheduled restorations of *USS Constitution* ('Old Ironsides'), staff at the SC Department of Transportation and the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were contacted

regarding supplying live oak timbers for the effort. This request became a catalyst for the two agencies to form a partnership, to save live oak trees slated for unavoidable destruction as a result of bridge and road construction, and provide the valuable and



Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

scarce timber to an historic ship restoration project, the South Carolina Historic Ships Supply Program. Good situation!

These are busy, busy, times for us. From the USC and College of Liberal Arts Openhouses on the Horseshoe for USC Showcase and the excitement of our students and employees graduating, to the very many field efforts such as the *Hunley*, Charlesfort/Santa Elena, The Savannah River Site, Allendale, Sandy Island, Charles Towne Landing and dozens of emergency or assistance tests, and on-site meetings. From the intellectualism of postulating some five million days of prehistory and history, to a reaming out cannon barrels and squaring away site files and artifact collections, to helping purchase thousands of acres of natural and cultural properties, and to envisioning futures for SCIAA and asking for the resources to make it so.

As summer passes into fall, look for us at the Archaeological Research Trust Board meetings, the University functions, the Fall Archaeology Festival with the Archaeological Society of South Carolina and SC Department of Parks, and arm-in-arm with all citizens who work to save the cultural facts and meanings left to us as a legacy from South Carolina's yesterdays!



Governor Jim Hodges announces the formation of the Governor's Task Force on Historic Preservation and Heritage Tourism. Governor Jim Hodges with some members of the committee left to right: Dr. Paul Sandifer (SCDNR), Dr. Bruce Rippeteau (SCIAA), Dr. Roger Stroup (SCDAH), Dr. William Jennings (SCPRT), and State Senator James Bryan (the Senate appointee). (Photo courtesy of Rusty Sox, SCDAH).



The Archaeological Research Trust Board met in the field headquarters of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition on May 19, 2000. Left to right: John Frierson (Chair), Cherare Robertson, David Masich, Nena Powell Rice, Andee Steen (Past Chair), Nadia Mostafa, Grayson Hanahan, Esther Shirley, Jim Kirby, Bruce Rippeteau, Chip Helms, Antony Harper, Emerson Read, Simmons Tate, Jonathan Leader, and Lou Edens. (SCIAA photo)



Members of the Horseshoe Society and development officers from various colleges at USC-Columbia gathered at the Topper site in May during the annual Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)



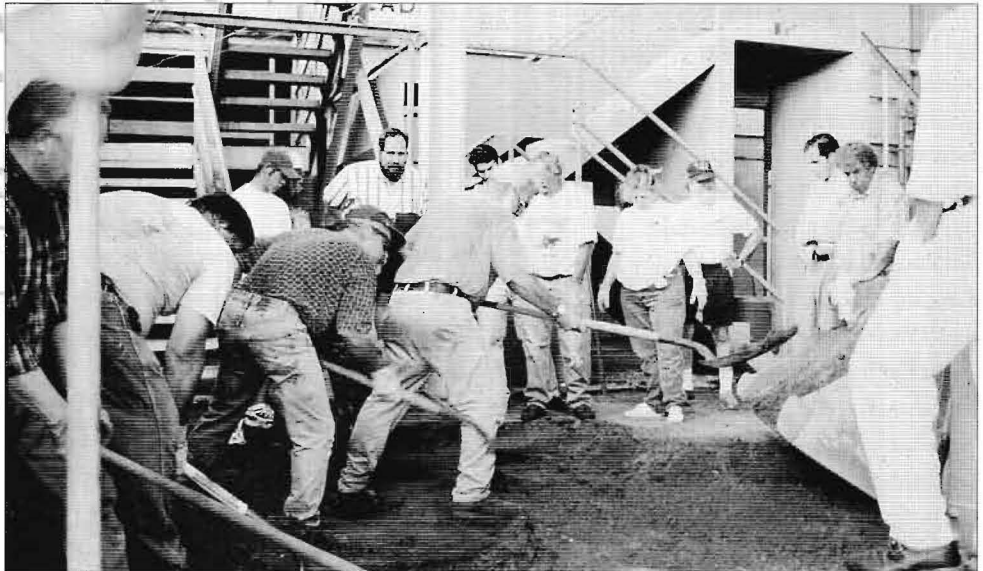
Nena Powell Rice and Doug Boehme (hobby diver from Summerville) greeted visitors to USC's Showcase on the Horseshoe April 1, 2000. (Photo by Bruce Rippeteau)

Office of the State Archaeologist

EXHUMATION, From Page 1

the war dead in the area were sent to the larger cemeteries, such as Magnolia Cemetery Soldier's Ground. But a significant number of Confederate and Union dead are still to be found in smaller, less centralized cemeteries scattered throughout the state. The Confederate Naval and Marine Cemetery was maintained by the ladies of Charleston. In 1922, the cemetery was spruced up by the addition of a fence made of white concrete

pillars with black iron pipe rails and by the placement of an obelisk in the center of the grounds. The obelisk contained the names of the people who were known to be buried there. This information was derived by the ladies from the surviving headstones. This is an important point, as five separate acts of vandalism between 1865 and 1922 had destroyed a large number of the headstones. The ladies did the best they could with



Jonathan Leader and volunteers stripping the fill soil from inside the Hagood Stadium at The Citadel, Charleston, SC. (SCIAA photo by Tirza Leader)

the information that they had. The obelisk also noted that there were "ten unknowns" and "four torpedo boatmen" from the *H. L. Hunley* also buried at the site.

The area around the naval cemetery was used as a fairground and livestock exhibit area for many years starting in the 1900s. Given its long use, it is unsurprising that the city would consider the fairgrounds as being a good area to locate a

public stadium. The military cemetery was still clearly marked in the 1940s, when the decision was finally made to build the stadium. The city entered into negotiation with a developer, and an agreement was reached to have the cemetery moved to the west and the stadium built on the cemetery and adjoining grounds. It is at this point that the history becomes murky. It would appear that the developer may have

been told that they could start the process by the city and "move the stones." At any rate, the stones were moved to an unknown place or places, and the obelisk was relocated to Magnolia Cemetery Soldier's Ground as agreed. Unbeknownst to the city, the graves were left behind.

The Hagood Stadium was completed in 1947.



Fill soil removed from the interior of the Hagood Stadium at The Citadel. The flag in the excavation unit denotes the original fence line. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

The majority of work on the stadium was done by hand, very little in the way of heavy equipment was used. The girder supports were attached to floaters rather than pylons, which was a departure from normal engineering. The soft sands of Charleston are not stable and pylons sunk to great depths are usually used to provide support. The floaters were for the most part 5 feet X 6 or 7 ft. concrete pads roughly 28 inches deep. While clearly a design flaw in terms of safety in an earthquake

prone location, the use of floaters proved to be a boon to the archaeology. There were no pylons extending through the burials. On the other hand, on at least four separate occasions it became clear that

the workmen had unearthed the dead while preparing the in-ground molds for the floaters and poured the concrete directly on top of the skeletons.

The stadium was given as a gift to the Citadel, South Carolina's Military University, in 1967. The Citadel staff had no idea that the stadium was on a cemetery or that any cemeteries had ever been in the area. In the early 1990s a group of local historians, re-enactors, civic organizations, and genealogical groups banded together as the Confederate Heritage Trust (CHT).

The CHT, a non-political, non-profit organization, has as its mission the preservation of historic battle-grounds, camps, graves, and history of the Civil War. As part of its mission, it engaged in the registration and cleaning of sites in the Charleston area. There are repeated references to the Confederate Naval and Marine Cemetery in the news articles and histories of the time. The CHT, under the leadership of Randy Burbage, made it a point to look for the graves at the Magnolia Cemetery

located 14 graves and recovered 13 bodies. The failure of the developer to move the bodies was no longer a supposition, it was now a fact. Negotiations with the Citadel for the recovery of the remaining bodies took several years. The reasons for this were quite ordinary and understandable. The projected cost of the recovery from under the stadium was quite high. None of the groups, including the Citadel, had the cash in hand. The danger to the structure and the people doing the recovery

was also high. Undermining an antique stadium with known structural defects is not the type of project one does without due consideration, study, and care. Last and certainly not least was the scheduling of the project. The Citadel is a military academy and university of high repute and



Senator Glenn McConnell (foreground), John Trowe, and Randy Burbage working on Feature (burial) 17. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

Soldier's Ground during their registration of that property. Needless to say, they didn't find the graves. Backtracking from that revelation, the CHT came to the conclusion that the graves might not have been moved from their original location.

The CHT contacted The Citadel and eventually overcame the it's skepticism and were permitted to look for those graves, that based on a plat should have extended into the stadium's parking lot. In 1993, the CHT, supported by volunteers and professionals in the Charleston area,

community interaction. Many organizations, schools, and groups rely on the Citadel for facilities support. The stadium is in constant use.

An opportunity occurred in 1999 when the Citadel closed the stadium to accomplish much needed repairs. The SCIAA performed Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) tests of the stadium's interior to show that there were burials still in place under the structure. The GPR results were positive. Coordinating with the Citadel, the SCIAA and the CHT,

See EXHUMATION, Page 6



The Governor's School for Science and Mathematics students, Rachel Kopartny and Elizabeth Lambert, volunteer on the project. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

with the active support of Senator McConnell, were able to get permission to exhume the bodies from under the floor of the stadium. Fieldwork commenced June 22 and ended July 30, 1999. During that time, over 300 cubic yards of earth were moved by 120 volunteers working 12-14 hour days. All the dirt was sifted and the materials recovered were listed and carefully packed away for conservation and analysis. The burials were drawn in situ and photographed, then removed and packed in secure boxes for transport to the SCIAA for analysis. The project site was mapped, which as it turned out was the first and only time that the stadium had an actual plan drawing. All activities at the site were recorded by the site registrar, who also kept track of the visitors and community donors.

The corps of volunteers included Euro-Americans, African Americans, and Native Americans. The oldest volunteer was in his 80s, and the youngest under 12. It was a very nice cross-

section of Charleston's population. The volunteers were bonded together by the understanding that no one's dead should be treated with anything less than dignity and respect. The volunteers also often stated that if they couldn't protect a military cemetery at the Citadel, whose burials would be safe anywhere in the state? A serious point in a state undergoing rapid development.

The outpouring of support from the Charleston community was

amazing. Coffee and rolls, lunch, and afternoon snacks were provided every day for the volunteers from private individuals and local restaurants for the duration of the project. Other items such as heavy duty aluminum foil and film were provided by community businesses. The Charleston Police Department, under the leadership of Chief Rubin Greenberg, and

in conjunction with the Citadel University Police, provided security to the site.

The cemetery itself turned out to occupy only a small fraction of the area originally set aside for its use. The original fence post holes from the 1860s were located very early in the project. Based on the fieldwork, it appears that the ladies relocated the fence to enclose only the area where the bodies were located. The postholes from this fence, along with



Top L to R: Barry Gooch, Manning Williams, John Dangerfield, George Naumann, Elmore Marlow, Joe Willis, Bottom L to R: Brian Burbage, Jonathan Leader, Mike Burbage, Randy Burbage, and Doug Burbage. (SCIAA photo)

the public and "dead" gates, also were located early in the project. A significant scattering of large broken marble chips found under the 28 inches of fill dirt, which itself was brought to the site from an unknown location, suggests that the grave markers were simply rent from the earth and piled up in pieces by the workmen. It seems very unlikely that any have survived intact.

The first burial was encountered the first day. The sandy soils of the site made the identification of grave shafts remarkably easy. A non-denominational service was held the next day at the site for the dead, and then exhumation commenced. It rapidly became apparent that the burials were laid out in an east-west orientation and that they were in ordered rows. A number of the burials went under the walls and floaters of the stadium. In consultation with building experts and with the permission of General Grinalds, President of the Citadel, these

individuals were recovered. There can be no doubt that additional burials are still under the support structure of the stadium in areas too dangerous at present to work. The stadium is scheduled for demolition and rebuilding in the next several years. SCIAA and the CHT are scheduled to return at that time.

Four of the sailors were found as pairs in single burials. The state of the bodies and the historic documents available made it possible to identify these individuals as likely members of the first crew of the *H. L. Hunley*. The *Hunley* was the first submarine to sink an enemy vessel in time of war. Five of the first crew perished when the vessel sank at its moorings at Fort Johnson. Considered to be a secret

buried at Magnolia Cemetery in a donated plot.

Reburial of 23 sailors, marines, and a child took place on November 12, 1999 at the Soldier's Ground at Magnolia Cemetery. Fifteen horse-drawn caisson with burial platforms were used to transport the deceased to the cemetery. The funeral march started at the Charleston Battery and was lead and escorted by Civil War

re-enactors in full period uniform. Many of the re-enactors worked as volunteers on the project. In addition, quite a few of the re-enactors had assisted as an honor guard for the reburial of the 55th Massachusetts soldiers recovered in 1989, during an earlier SCIAA project at Folly Beach, South Carolina.

The reburial of the sailors and marines from the stadium was well attended. Several thousand people lined the four-and-half-mile parade route to the cemetery. At the cemetery, over 2,500 people were in attendance for the burial service. It was



Honor guard made up of volunteers portraying Union and Confederate soldiers. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

weapon, pains were taken to keep its operation and the subsequent deaths secret. This effort became moot when it sank the second time claiming the life of its benefactor, Horace L. Hunley, and many of the mechanics who had helped build it at the Lyons Machine shop in Alabama. Hunley and the ill-fated second crew were

a positive and moving experience, showing what can be accomplished when the public and the professional community come together for the common good.

The first *Hunley* crew was reburied in a separate ceremony on March 25, 2000. An article in the next *Legacy* will provide photographs.

Winyah Bay Indigo Society Cannon Project

By Jonathan M. Leader

An early Federal period cannon was found behind the Rice Museum in Georgetown, South Carolina, on an adjoining privately owned lot in 1991. The cannon was discovered during an upgrade of the city utilities as part of the renovation of the waterfront area. When found, the cannon was heavily concreted with rust, tar, glass, pottery and other debris. It had clearly been dumped into an historic midden. The bore of the cannon was all but choked closed, and there was a noticeable obstruction partway down the bore that could be clearly felt with a carefully used probe. It was not clear whether or not the cannon was loaded, which is a serious consideration for a state that has produced what may be the largest number of loaded historic cannons recovered archaeologically in the nation. The owners of the property moved the cannon to a more secure and safe location where it sat for several years.

The Winyah Bay Indigo Society is the oldest continuously operating men's club in the United States. Originally founded by petition to the Colonial Assembly in 1757, it was approved by the English Crown in 1758. The society has dedicated itself to community service and good works from that time to the present. It is notably credited with founding the first free school north of Charleston, which was incorporated into the public school system in 1903 and still operates today. The society chose the cannon as a project to benefit the public in 1996 and contacted the SCIAA for help. For the next four years the SCIAA team consisting of graduate interns and the SCIAA conservator went once a month to

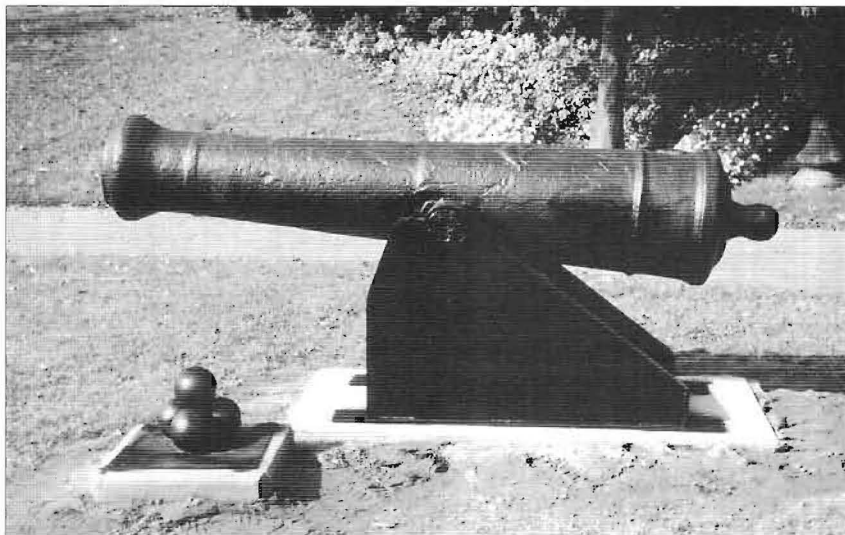


The Indigo Society cannon before treatment at the holding pond. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

Georgetown to meet with Commander Joseph Bull (USNR, Ret.), a junior warden of the society, to work on the cannon as a cooperative project.

The initial work on the cannon occurred at a secure location. The worst of the outlying crust of brick, pottery, tar, and glass were mapped and removed. The bore was analyzed and determined to be unloaded and only debris-filled. This was very

fortunate. The cannon was then moved to the city's maintenance lot and put into a custom-built wood and fiberglass tank made by the society. There it was carefully subjected to electrolytic treatment in sodium carbonate. The removal of the final crust in a controlled environment protected the underlying cast ornamentation and foundry marks. Research by society members has determined that the cannon was



The finished Indigo Society Cannon on display in Georgetown's Rainey Park on Front Street. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

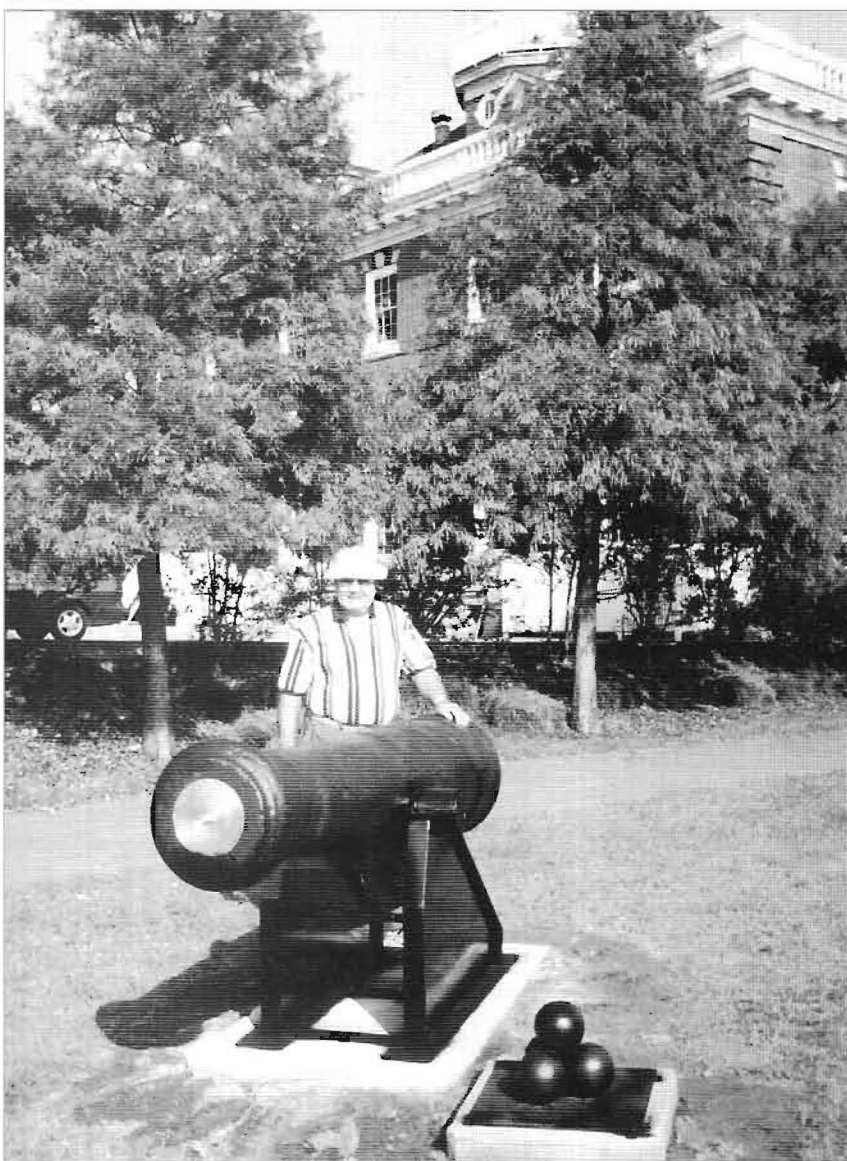
built to federal contract in the 1790s. Only three cannons of this type have survived, the other two are located in Savannah, Georgia.

Every month, the cannon was removed from the tank with the assistance of the city staff and their crane. The SCIAA/Society conservation team photographed and hand-cleaned the cannon, checked and charted the salt freed by the electrolytic process into the water, and renewed the solution. The cannon then was returned carefully to the tank, and the anodes and cathodes cleaned, repositioned, and replaced. While this is a standard procedure for cannon conservation, the occluded bore called for a more creative approach.

The SCIAA has used a variety of techniques to clear the bore of historic cannon over the years. The Indigo Cannon, as this one came to be called, was intractable to previously used techniques owing to the nature and quantity of the debris that filled the bore. A new technique was devised that proved very successful. A miniature cutting head with adjustable tungsten cutters that cut both forward and at the perimeter, stabilized by a collet that fit the bore, and flushed with running water to

remove debris made short shrift of the obstruction. In all, eight feet of the bore was cleared safely using the device. Plans for the B & L cannon bore cleaner are available from the SCIAA.

The conservation of the cannon was completed using a series of passivating coatings. This was necessary due to the seaside location, where the cannon would be displayed. On November 1, 1999, the Mayor of Georgetown presided over the Indigo Society cannon's placement in its mounts in Georgetown's Rainey Park on Front Street.



Commander Joseph Bull (USNR, Ret.), co-director of the Indigo Society Cannon Project and Junior Warden of the Indigo Society, shown with the restored cannon. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

OSA Receives Grant to Purchase Ground Penetrating Radar

By Jonathan M. Leader

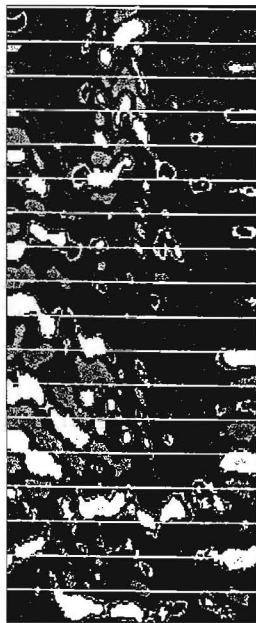
The Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) received a special grant from the South Carolina legislature in 1998 to purchase a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). The unit chosen was the Sir System 2 manufactured by Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc., and is the same GPR used by the Army's Central Identification Laboratory located in Hawaii. Since that time the OSA's GPR has been used in over 100 different locations throughout the state. The use at the majority of the sites has been to locate burials, although the equipment also has been used to delineate foundations for houses, factory buildings, an historic road way, and subsurface pit features. Most notably this has included work at the Citadel's Johnson Hagood Stadium, Pritchard's Shipyard, USC's original President's House, Camperdown Mill, and the Seay burial site.

The rapid growth of residential and commercial developments in the state has placed an increased stress

on cultural resources. Most notably the impact has been acute on African American slave cemeteries and Native American burials. Traditionally, these sites have

been difficult to identify due to murky or non-existent historical sources, a lack of easily recognized permanent markers, and shifting property lines over time. It is therefore hardly surprising that there have been several instances in the last two years where structures have been placed, or are thought to have been placed, over graves. The majority of these cases have not been intentional. Nonetheless, there are reported instances of bulldozing grave markers in the upstate and the apparent clandestine removal of burial markers in the low country. The demand for GPR analysis of potential development areas has increased exponentially to meet the concerns of landowners and developers who wish to avoid later litigation.

The OSA's Sir System 2 uses a 900 MHz antenna, which provides fine-grain imaging of the subsoils to a maximum depth of four meters. In actual practice, we have found that the maximum usable depth rarely exceeds three meters for most of South Carolina. As a rule of thumb, the lower the frequency the deeper the penetration of the signal into the subsoils. The increased demand for GPR analysis in residential and commercial areas, which often may have as much as two meters of fill, has required us to rethink our configuration. The optimum antenna for use in South Carolina would need to be scalable from 400 MHz to 80 MHz or less. Multiple array antennae are available, but costly. We are currently seeking partnerships and funds for the acquisition of a multiple array antenna that will allow us to better serve the community.



38CH1049, Pritchard's Shipyard, plantation house wall and builder's trench. (SCIAA GPR File 174- 900TAVD)

NEW STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS APPROVED

By Jonathan M. Leader

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) have recently completed an update of the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (S&G). The S&G was approved by vote of the COSCAPA membership in March of this year by a ratio of three to one in favor of acceptance. Previous S&G had been written by individuals on behalf of the SCDAH with limited input from the archaeologists working in South Carolina.

In 1996, COSCAPA, SCDAH, and SCIAA formed a joint task force to discuss and rework the S&G. The intent was to produce a more meaningful document that addressed areas of concern to the practice of archaeology in South Carolina. This proved to be a difficult undertaking that went through four chairpersons in four years. In the course of the rewrite, the S&G task force was forced to scrutinize the practice of archaeology from both the compliance agency's viewpoint and the perspective of the archaeologist in the field. Resolving the areas of contention required a great deal of patience and skill on the part of the task force members.

A noteworthy addition to the new S&G are the inclusion of technical appendices covering Geoarchaeology, Paleoethnobotany, Phytolith Analysis, and Zooarchaeology. Copies of the S&G are available electronically from the web sites of:

SCIAA (<http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/sciaa.html>),

COSCAPA (<http://www.midnet.sc.edu/coscapa/coscapa.htm>), and

SCDAH (<http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/>);

or, in hard copy from the SCDAH and SCIAA.

Savannah River Archaeological Research

Mississippian Period Research at the Savannah River Site

By Adam King and Keith Stephenson

Introduction

Although archaeological research has been conducted at the Savannah River Site (SRS) by the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for over 25 years, only a small portion of that work has focused on understanding the Mississippian period occupation of the facility and the middle Savannah River valley. In 1998, we began a research project designed to address that deficiency. Our goals are to better understand the dating and function of Mississippian period sites on the SRS and to explore changes in the Mississippian settlement system through time.

Defining Mississippian

The term Mississippian has several different meanings. It refers to a time period in prehistory that lasted from about AD 1000 to 1600, although in different regions, the Mississippian period may have been somewhat longer or shorter. Mississippian also refers to a past way of life or cultural adaptation that was distributed across the Midwest and Southeast. Mississippian people cultivated corn, beans, squash, and other plants in small gardens, hunted wild game such as deer and turkeys, and collected fish, shell fish, and turtles from rivers and lakes. Being mainly farmers, they often lived close to rivers whose periodic flooding replenished soil nutrients and kept their gardens productive. Mississippian people lived in small villages and hamlets that rarely had more than a few hundred residents, and in

some areas also lived scattered in single-family farms across the landscape.

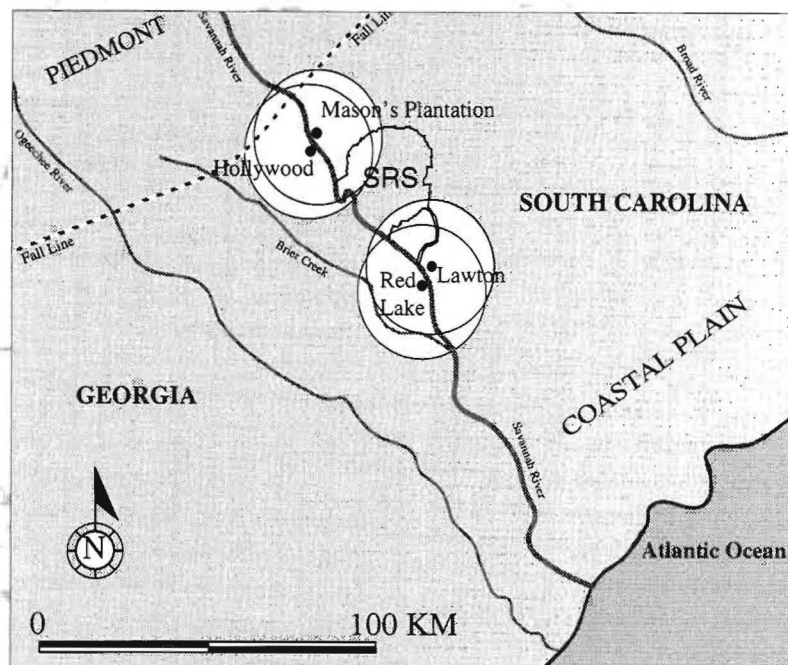
Mississippian was more than just an economic adaptation to the landscape—it was also a social structure. Mississippian people were organized as chiefdoms. Chiefdoms are multiple community social and political units that have social ranking as a fundamental part of their structure (Service 1962). In ranked societies, people belong to one of two groupings, elites and commoners. Elites, who make up a relatively small percentage of chiefdom populations, are believed to be more important than commoners. This difference is based more in belief than in such things as wealth or military power. For example, the Natchez of Louisiana, who were still organized as a chiefdom during the early 1700s, believed that their chief and his immediate family were actually descended from the sun, an important god in the Natchez religion (Hudson 1976). It was believed that the Natchez chief, probably like most Mississippian chiefs, could affect the supernatural world and therefore had the ability to ensure that important events like the sunrise, spring rains, and the fall harvest came as scheduled. Because of these supernatural connections, elites received special treatment such as larger houses, special clothing and food, and exemption from many of life's hard labors like food production. Commoners, who made up the bulk of chiefdoms, were the everyday producers of the society, growing food, making crafts, serving as

warriors, and as labor for public works projects.

Mississippian societies had one very distinctive material culture marker—earthen platform mounds. Although some large platform mounds were built during the Woodland period (Pluckhahn 1996), most were constructed and used during the Mississippian period. Both archaeological evidence and historic information indicate that Mississippian platform mounds were used as substructures for the houses of chiefs and temples dedicated to the chiefly ancestors, and in many cases as final resting places for the bones of dead elites (DePratter 1991; Hally 1996). Mounds seem to be so closely associated with Mississippian chiefs that it is safe to assume that where there is a platform mound, a chief once lived (Hally 1993). Since chiefs were the political and social leaders of Mississippian chiefdoms, the home of a chief also served as the political capital of his polity or chiefdom.

Using this information, Hally (1993) has constructed an idealized model of the settlement system of a Mississippian chiefdom. According to this model, commoner populations will be scattered in villages, hamlets, and farmsteads across an area no greater than 20 km and generally on the order of 10 to 15 km from the mound town political capital. Hally's (1993) research suggests that most Mississippian chiefs could not administer an area greater than 20 km from their capital. Areas at greater distances than 20 km from a capital would be used as hunting

See MISSISSIPPIAN, Page 12



Location of Mississippian mounds in the SRS vicinity. (SCIAA drawing)

reserves and collecting areas and ultimately will serve as buffer zones between individual chiefdoms. If neighboring chiefdoms were not on friendly terms, then the buffer zones between them may have been dangerous places to live.

The State of Middle Savannah Mississippian Knowledge

Thanks in large part to the work of Anderson (1994), a considerable amount is known about the general Mississippian adaptation in the Savannah River valley, and how those Mississippian societies changed through time. While a significant amount of work has been done in the Piedmont portions of the valley, the Mississippian period record in the Coastal Plain, and the Aiken Plateau in particular, has not been investigated very intensively (Sassaman et al. 1990). With the exception of some testing conducted at local mound centers near the end of the 19th century (Moore 1898; Thomas 1894) and more recently (DeBaillou 1965, Cook 1980), most of the archaeology

conducted on Mississippian period sites in the middle Savannah River valley has consisted of site discovery surveys and some very limited testing conducted on the SRS (Anderson 1994; Cabak et al. 1996; Sassaman et al. 1990). As a result, comparatively little is known about the SRS Mississippian sites and how they may have been integrated into local chiefdoms.

Before we can begin to address some of the larger issues at hand, we must be able to date sites and recognize differences in time. Working with Mississippian period sites, this is usually done by examining differences in the form and decoration of pottery vessels. Using existing pottery collections, Anderson (1994) has constructed a provisional pottery phase sequence for the middle Savannah River valley (Table 1) that divides the Mississippian period into three phases. Of these phases, only the Hollywood phase was defined using large collections recovered from well controlled contexts (DeBaillou 1965; Hally and Rudolph 1986). Definitions of the

Lawton and Silver Bluff phases are based on the examination of existing small collections, but also draw heavily on regional trends in ceramic assemblage composition and change over time. Larger pottery collections are needed from controlled excavation contexts to more clearly define these phases. Also, the dating of these phases must be more firmly established. The dating of the middle Savannah sequence proposed by Anderson (1994) draws on pottery sequences anchored by radiocarbon dates in other regions of Georgia and South Carolina. In order to refine the work of Anderson, radiocarbon dates from middle Savannah River valley contexts also are needed.

Table 1. Mississippian Phase Sequence for the Middle Savannah Valley

Early Mississippian, Lawton,
(1100-1250)

Middle Mississippian, Hollywood,
(1250-1350)

Late Mississippian, Silver Bluff,
(1350-1450)

Late Mississippian, Unoccupied,
(1450-1600)

In addition to improving our control of time, it also will be important to improve our understanding of how SRS Mississippian sites were used. Currently, no mound sites are known to exist on the SRS, although the possibility exists that some did in the past but have been destroyed by erosion or modern activities. Two mound sites have been recorded to the north of the SRS and another two are known to the south of the facility, which were abandoned by ca. 1450. If we

impose Hally's model of chiefdom settlement over the SRS region, we see that most of the Mississippian sites on the SRS fall in what may have been a buffer zone between chiefdoms. The chiefdom settlement model predicts that those sites should be hunting camps and other extraction sites and not permanent habitation sites. Using the distribution of Mississippian period pottery and projectile points on the SRS, both Cabak et al. (1996) and Sassaman et al. (1990) have hypothesized that Mississippian people used the SRS in much the same way as their Woodland predecessors. Available evidence indicates that the upland areas of the SRS were used on a year-round basis by family groups during the Woodland period. Whether the SRS Mississippian sites represent permanent habitations or short-term activity loci remains to be determined by archaeological investigations.

Should some of the Mississippian sites on the SRS be permanent habitations, then their distribution with respect to contemporary mound centers will have important implications for understanding the structure of local chiefdoms. Particularly, habitation sites located at distances greater than 20 km from a contemporary mound site may suggest that the chiefdoms of the middle Savannah River valley, at least during certain phases, were more loosely integrated than current models might predict. Similarly, alternating phases of clustering and dispersal of upland habitations should reflect the impacts of larger political processes on local producers. In order to explore these possibilities, we also need to

locate and date the occupation of all Mississippian mound centers in close proximity to the SRS.

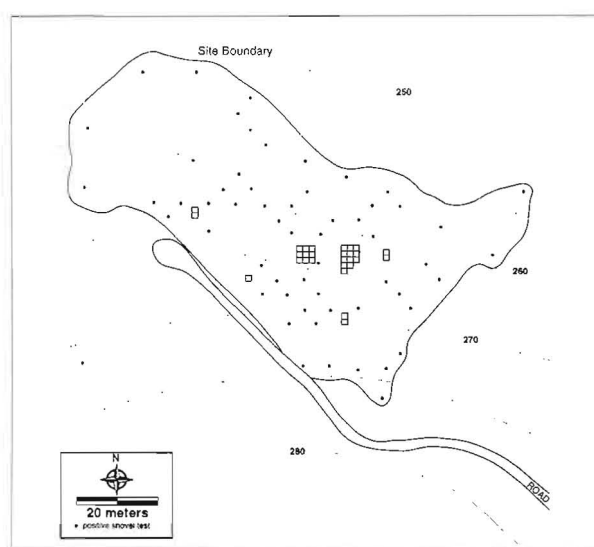
Determining the Function of Mississippian Sites

While progress has been made on several of the fronts mentioned above, in this article we will discuss our efforts to understand the function of Mississippian period sites on the SRS. Since initiating this research project, two Mississippian period sites have been investigated fairly intensively. As our analysis has been completed on only one, we will focus on it. 38AK757 was located by staff of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) during a routine cultural resources survey in preparation for the construction of the proposed Surplus Plutonium Disposition Facility (King and Stephenson 2000). The site measures .55 ha (1.36 ac) and is located on a gently sloping ridge above a small tributary of Upper Three Runs Creek. Upper Three Runs is one of several large streams draining the uplands of the Aiken Plateau on the SRS.

Once located, the site was

systematically shovel tested at 10 m intervals, resulting in the excavation of 64 positive shovel test pits (See plan map). Diagnostic materials recovered indicate that the site was occupied during the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. Based on the density of artifacts recovered in the shovel tests, locations were chosen for the excavation of four 1 x 2 m test units and a single 1 x 1 m test unit. Two of the 1 x 2 m test units were ultimately expanded into small blocks encompassing a total of 21 sq m. The Mississippian period artifacts recovered during these excavations included pottery, projectile points, flake tools, hammer stones, and flaking debris. Although the Mississippian pottery collection is small (n=52), the presence of a segmented rim strip on one sherd, a row of punctated nodes on another, and the occurrence of the Filfol Scroll complicated stamped motif suggest a Silver Bluff (AD 1350-1450) phase assignment for the site. No organic material was recovered that is suitable for obtaining a radiocarbon date for the site.

Rather than being continuously scattered across the site, the Mississippian artifacts at 38AK757 appear



Plan map of excavations at 38AK757. (SCIAA drawing)

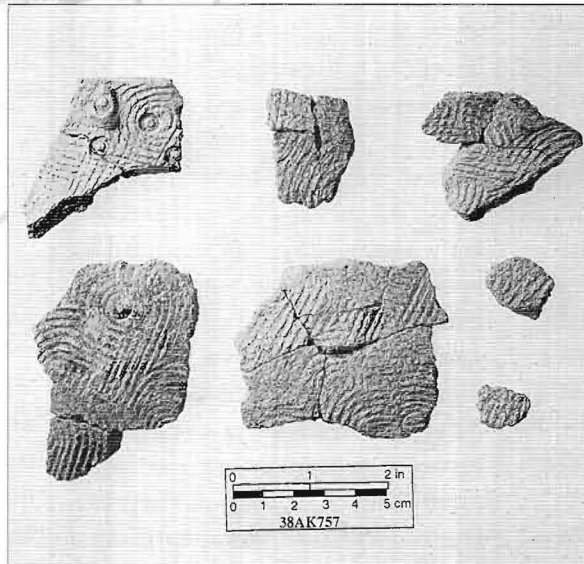
See MISSISSIPPIAN, Page 14

to be clustered in particular areas. In five instances, concentrations of artifacts encountered contained some combination of higher than average debitage counts, broken bifaces, cobble tools, flake tools, and partially reconstructable pottery vessels. It is unclear whether these concentrations represent the in situ remains of activity areas or redeposited refuse from activities conducted elsewhere at the site. Regardless, they indicate that a wide variety of activities took place at the site. The presence of debitage, bifaces, and hammer stones indicates that these activities included stone tool production and maintenance, while the recovery of utilized flakes is suggestive of activities related to the processing of non-lithic materials. As both bowl and jar forms were represented in the pottery assemblage, presumably both food cooking and storage also took place at the site.

Sassaman (1993) recovered a similar array of artifacts from 38AK157, where intensive excavations revealed a habitation site dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. The size distribution of whole flakes recovered at 38AK757 conforms to Sassaman's (1990) expectations for a habitation site whose inhabitants applied a non-quarry lithic procurement strategy. The available evidence, then, points to the possibility that 38AK757 was used as a habitation site, and this is consistent with recent interpretations of the SRS Mississippian settlement system derived from site location alone (Cabak et al. 1996; Sassaman et al. 1990). Future large-scale excavations at the site, hopefully mandated by the construction of new Depart-

ment of Energy facilities, should confirm the validity of this interpretation.

Although 38AK757 is more than 20 km away from all known mound centers in the vicinity of the SRS, its identification as a habitation site does



Mississippian pottery from 38AK757. (SCIAA photo)

not necessarily call into question Hally's model of chiefdom settlement. Currently, no mound centers in the area are known to have a Silver Bluff phase component, but it remains possible that an as yet unrecorded mound site dating to that phase exists. According to Anderson's (1994) work, the lower portion of the Savannah River valley was abandoned after the Silver Bluff phase, at least in part because of several years of lower than average rainfall. It is possible that the disintegration of chiefdoms began during the Silver Bluff phase, creating a settlement system that can be expected to differ from Hally's chiefdom model. Only future work on and off of the SRS will help resolve these questions

Continuing Mississippian Research

Once analyzed, the information recovered from a second SRS Mississippian site (38AK753) should add to our understanding of the function of such sites.

Fortunately, 38AK753 dates to the Lawton phase (AD1100-1250), and will therefore add information about how earlier Mississippian sites may have been used. If the Department of Energy's Surplus Plutonium Disposition Facility goes forward in its current form, it may create the need to excavate two more probable Lawton phase sites, adding a great deal to our efforts to identify different functional types of Mississippian sites. Outside of these intensive excavations, SRARP staff also have initiated an effort to intensively shovel test a sample of Mississippian

sites located in a variety of environmental settings on the SRS. The intent is to collect pottery and other artifact samples from a variety of sites. By combining large-scale excavation data with information collected from intensive shovel testing, we hope to identify temporally and functionally diagnostic artifact sets that can be used to map out changes in Mississippian settlement over time.

In addition to our efforts to understand the function of SRS Mississippian sites, work continues on firmly defining and dating the Mississippian pottery sequence for the middle Savannah River valley. Several large pottery collections have been examined already, and we have initiated a project to reexamine all

Mississippian pottery recovered on the SRS. Thanks to generous funding from the Archaeological Research Trust and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, four radiocarbon dates have been obtained and more will be run in the near future.

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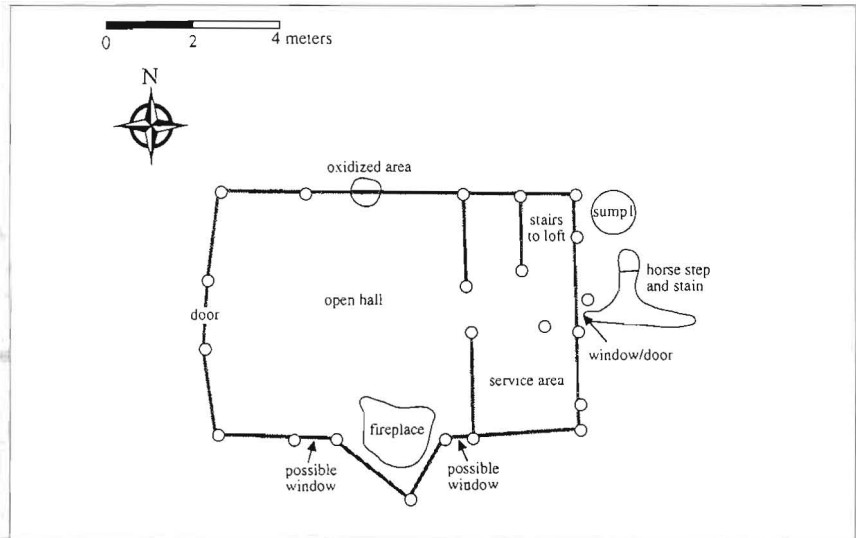
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THE CATHERINE BROWN SITE By Tammy Forehand

Richard Brooks and Mark Groover, with the assistance of George Wingard, Melanie Cabak, and I, have recently completed a research monograph on site 38BR291, the Catherine Brown site, a cowpen. *Living on the Edge: The Archaeology of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry* presents the results of excavations at the Catherine Brown cowpen. Site 38BR291 is one of the few residences occupied by cattle herders that has been excavated in South Carolina. The site, located in Barnwell County on the Savannah River Site (SRS), contained a small English-style earthfast dwelling, similar to Welsh cottages. The site was occupied between approximately 1750 and 1780. A fenced enclosure with a butchering area was located adjacent to the dwelling. A substantial concentration of faunal remains from cattle and pigs was recovered in the butchering area, in addition to a large assemblage of colono ware. The authors



Plan view of the earthfast dwelling at the Catherine Brown site. (SCIAA drawing)

argue that the site illustrates the fusion of Afro-Celtic cultural traditions that occurred among some cattle raising households in the South Carolina backcountry. Interestingly, members of the Brown family sold beef to the Patriots during the Revolutionary War.

Consequently, the Catherine Brown cowpen appears to have been intentionally burned, perhaps by British troops in retaliation for Patriot support. The Savannah River Site monograph will be available in summer 2000.

BUSH HILL PLANTATION By Melanie Cabak and Mark Groover

We are preparing a monograph on data recovery excavations conducted at the George W. Bush site (38AK660), also called Bush Hill plantation. The George Bush site is located on the Savannah River Site (SRS) and will be the future location of a landfill for Aiken County. Site 38AK660 was a cotton planter's residence between approximately 1800 and the 1920s. Excavations revealed the archaeological remains of a Carolina I-house. The architectural footprint of the dwelling consisted of a rectangular arrangement of brick piers and two brick chimney bases located at the gable ends of the house. The site was excavated with assistance from members of the Augusta Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

SILVER BLUFF FIELD SCHOOL By Tammy Forehand

A second field school will be conducted between May and June 2000 at Silver Bluff (38AK7) in Jackson, South Carolina near Aiken. Silver Bluff was a frontier trading post and plantation operated by George Galphin between circa 1740 and 1780. The field school is a cooperative effort between the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP), SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina; the Department of History and Anthropology, Augusta State University; and the National Audubon Society. The previous field school in 1999 located an earthfast dwelling with a brick chimney base. A segment of palisade trench associated with a wooden stockade was encountered adjacent to the dwelling. These features appear to date to the second quarter of the 18th century when the site was first occupied. Excavations during the 2000 field school will focus on the earthfast dwelling and will attempt to define the northern limits of the palisade and compound. Investigations also have continued at the site over the past year with volunteer help from members of the Augusta

Archaeological Society, the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, and honor students from Burke County High School in Georgia. The excavations are conducted on the fourth Saturday of each month. Current site investigations have expanded the excavation area around the dwelling. A well measuring 12 feet in diameter with an earthfast well-house also has been identified next to the dwelling. The west wall and southern extent of the fortified compound have been defined, as revealed by a segment of palisade trench measuring approximately 70 feet in length. Individuals interested in excavations at the site are encouraged to contact me at (803) 725-3623.



Structure 2 excavation block with a portion of the palisade and brick chimney base visible. (SCIAA photo)

SRARP Hires New Public Outreach Coordinator

By Robert Moon

I have been appointed as the new Public Outreach Coordinator for the Savannah River Archaeology Research Program (SRARP). I graduated from Georgia Southern University in 1994, and I am currently finishing my masters degree from the University of West Florida. Prior to joining SRARP, I was working with a private archaeological firm on a large Phase I survey in southern Georgia.

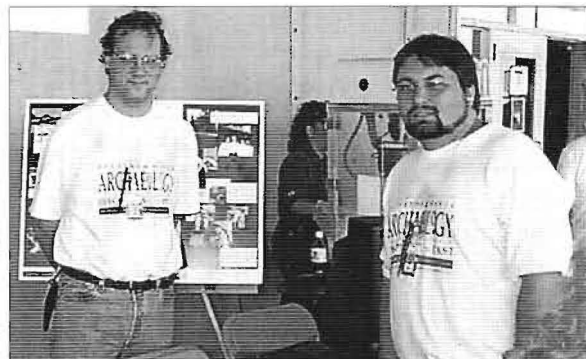
Among the programs currently under development are two Archaeology Summer Camps for rising 5th and 6th graders interested in archaeology. The camps are a part of the Continuing Education Center "Kids in College Summer Program" at the University of South Carolina Aiken campus. The programs are being organized with the help of the Ruth Patrick Science Center on the Aiken Campus of the University of

South Carolina and will take place at the Science Center.

Further, the SRARP is working with the Ruth Patrick Science Center to develop a program for students from local schools to learn more about archaeology and what archaeologists do. The

program also will introduce students to the prehistory and history of the Central Savannah River valley.

Additionally, George Wingard and I participated in Earth Day 2000 activities at the Savannah River Site. George and I passed out information and shared examples of artifacts recovered from Savannah River Site with about 500 people who attended the event. Visitors could also see examples of reports published by



Robert Moon and George Wingard at Earth Day celebration held on April 18, 2000, at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina. (SCIAA photo)

SRARP archaeologists and were treated to an early draft of two posters celebrating the 50th anniversary of SRS.

Finally, Leisha Allen, Tammy Forehand, and I set up a booth at the Beach Island Heritage Festival in Beach Island, South Carolina. A large number of visitors were able to see examples of the work that is being conducted by SRARP archaeologists on and around SRS.

CURRENT AND IN-PRESS ARCHAEOLOGY PUBLICATIONS BY SRARP STAFF

Cabak, Melanie and Stephen Loring
2000 A Fine Set of Cups and Saucers: Stamped Ceramics as an Example of Inuit Incorporation. (Recently accepted for publication in *The International Journal of Historical Archaeology*.)

Cabak, Melanie A., Mark D. Groover, and Mary Inkrot
1999 Rural Modernization During the Recent Past: Farmstead Archaeology in the Aiken Plateau. *Historical Archaeology* 33(4):19-43.

Crass, David C., Bruce R. Penner, and Tammy R. Forehand
1999 Gentility and Material Culture on the Carolina Frontier. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3):14-31.

Gaiser, E. E., B. E. Taylor, and M. J. Brooks

Development of Freshwater Wetlands in the Southeastern Atlantic Coastal Plain: Paleolimnological Evidence of a Mid-Holocene Hydrologic Threshold from a South Carolina

Wetland. (Recently accepted for publication in *Paleolimnology*.)

Gillam, J. Christopher
2000 Paleoindian Colonization of the Americas: Implications from an Examination of Physiography, Demography, and Artifact Distribution (co-author with David G. Anderson), *American Antiquity* 65 (1):43-66.

Groover, Mark D.

Creolization and the Archaeology of Multiethnic Households in the American South. (Recently accepted for publication in *Historical Archaeology*.)

Linking Artifact Assemblages to Household Cycles: An Example From the Gibbs Site. (Recently accepted for publication in *Historical Archaeology*.)

King, Adam

1999 DeSoto's Itaba and the Nature of Sixteenth Century Paramount Chiefdoms. *Southeastern Archaeology* 18(2):110-123.



I-House on an operator farmstead. (SCIAA photo)

Research

Petroglyph Survey Rocks On

By Tommy Charles

As summer approaches it signals the end of the petroglyph survey until next fall. Not that there is anything wrong with looking for rock art in warm weather, but occasionally there are other duties that must be addressed, such as participating in excavations at Santa Elena and the Allendale Paleoindian sites. As entertaining as these projects are, I look forward to returning to the Piedmont and mountains next fall and winter to continue the search for petroglyphs.

The petroglyph survey continues to be highly successful and several new sites were discovered this season. One site, in Oconee County, is exceptional. The site contains numerous boulders located at the base of a hill and beside a series of shoals on a small stream. Most of these boulders were hidden by soil that had apparently washed down from the adjacent hillside and leaves from the hardwood forest canopy. It



Cupules and "turkey track" petroglyph in Oconee County. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

was only after we had cleaned a number of the more exposed rocks that we became aware that we were walking on top of completely buried ones. As these buried rocks were discovered they were cleaned using rakes and shovels and then washed

with buckets of water which exposed an assortment of carvings. Like most rock carvings in our area, they can best be seen at night by skimming them with a good light but a few are visible by day. Each carving is unique with a single exception. One of the carvings is very similar to three others that are on a large rock in Pickens County, almost fifty miles away. It is the only site, other than the Pickens site, where this particular motif has been found. Another rarity at the Oconee site are numerous cupules. Cupules are indentations in the rock, formed by pecking or grinding. Cupules vary in size but average about the shape and size of half a chicken egg. Some of the cupules are joined together by grooves pecked into the rock to form abstract figures.

There is still considerable work to be done at the Oconee site with mapping and night photography, and



Petroglyph in Oconee County similar to three others found 50 miles away in Pickens County. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

we will return as time permits later in the year. We will continue to probe for additional buried rock and chances are good that the site's perimeter will expand beyond the presently defined boundary.

One of the most exciting finds of the season was made by a geology student at Furman University. The student, Andy Carroll, was conducting a geology project in the mountains of northern Pickens County, where he discovered a large rock shelter. Inside the shelter on a wall protected from rain and light was a drawing done in orange ocher. This is the first pictograph discovered in South Carolina that is, perhaps, prehistoric. I say perhaps, because the ocher used in the drawing is a mineral, and a carbon-14 date cannot be obtained from it in order to establish a date. Nevertheless, there are no other markings within the shelter. No names, no initials, no dates, nothing to indicate a historic origin or to disprove the possibility of a prehistoric origin. The drawing consists of a "sun" with seven radiating lines and seven surround-



Cupules and abstract carvings in Oconee County. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

ing figures. The drawing is in relatively good condition, but those elements near the bottom are a bit more weathered than those nearer the ceiling of the shelter. A pictograph was also reported in the Table Rock/Ceasars Head area of northern Pickens/Greenville Counties by Mooney and Thomas in 1891. Dennis Chastain, wildlife writer and naturalist, and I have been searching for this pictograph but so far it has eluded us, unless it is the Carroll find.

When it rains, it pours. Shortly after the Carroll discovery, a second possible pictograph was reported in Kershaw County. This one was reported by long-time SCIAA friends, The Steen family and Susan and Catoe Holler, Jr. The pictographs in the Kershaw shelter consist of a series of circles (and in one instance concentric circles), and abstract lines that wind over the shelter roof. Attempts to photograph the faint drawing at this shelter have met with mixed success, but we'll keep trying until we get it right.

Circle and line carvings continue to be reported—our count for South Carolina now stands at 57, solidifying our hold on number one in the nation (Coach Holtz, eat your heart out). And that's about it. Again, thanks to the many people who have supported the survey in so many ways. This is really your project, I just record the data. Until next fall. Please call if you want to get involved.



First pictograph discovered in South Carolina, thought to be prehistoric. (Photo by Andy Carroll)

Santa Elena/Charlesfort Excavations, Spring 2000

By Chester B. DePratter, Stanley South, and James Legg

Archaeological research at Santa Elena/Charlesfort is always interesting, but the work we carried out there from March 20 to May 5 this year made this one of the most exciting seasons ever. As is always the case, the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) and their civilian staff were great hosts for this seven week project. Although we did not intend to work at Santa Elena this spring, remodeling of the Parris Island golf course led to our taking a small crew to the site for seven weeks. As part of the remodeling, the seventh, eighth, and ninth golf holes that sit on top of the Santa Elena site have been abandoned with replacements under construction elsewhere. The former driving range, which occupied a shallow borrow pit just beyond the Santa Elena town limits, has been modified into a larger elevated range.

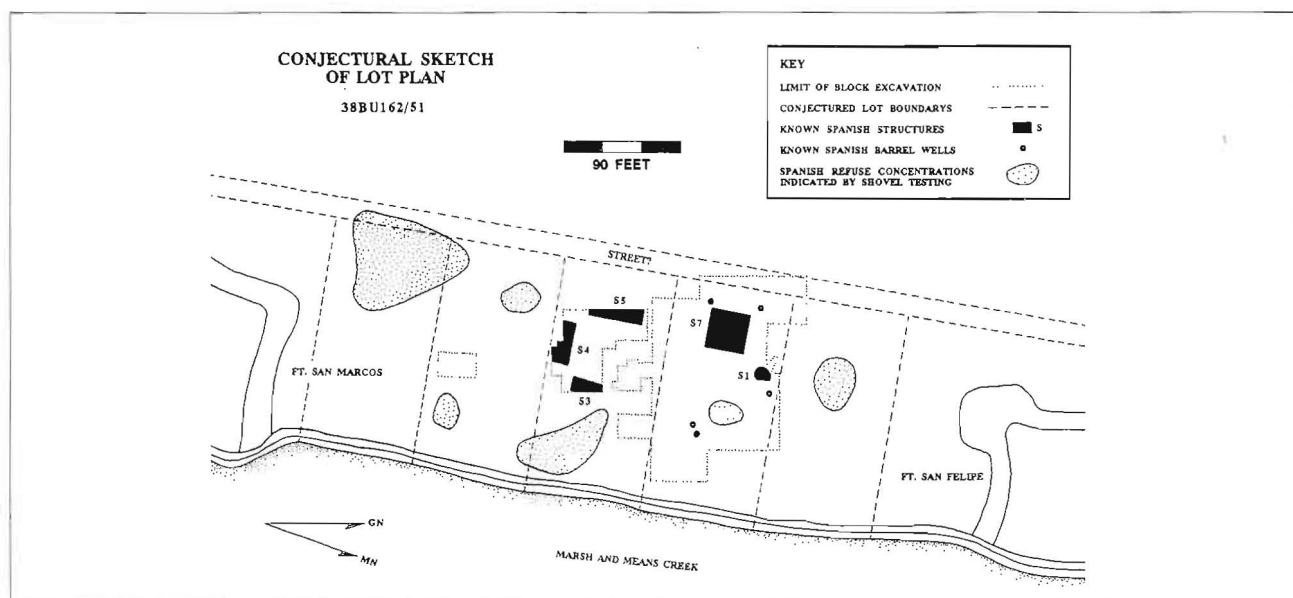


Excavations in 5 X 100 ft irrigation line trench; golf course construction visible in background. (SCIAA photo)

In support of the remodeling work, we spent two weeks excavating a 5 x 100 ft trench for a water line to supply the new driving range. This irrigation line trench contained a

moderate number of Indian, Spanish, and plantation period sherds, World War I USMC material, and practice bombs dropped in the late 1930s. Running across the trench were various modern utility lines and plantation period agricultural ditches. A large feature at the eastern end of our excavations may be a trench dug as part of Marine trench warfare training on the site during World War I. No Spanish or other early features were encountered.

Once we completed work on the irrigation line ditch, we began work in the town of Santa Elena. In 1981, South worked on what we now call Lot # 3. At that time, he exposed parts of three structures around a courtyard, and this season we returned to this lot to further investigate remains of these structures (S3, S4, and S5 on the map). Structure 5 is located adjacent to the former eighth tee. Tommy



Lot layout and structure map for portion of Santa Elena. (SCIAA drawing)



Excavation of Structure 5 beneath former eighth tee. (SCIAA photo)

Charles used a back hoe/front-end loader to remove the tee fill so that we could look for the west wall of this structure. Our excavations indicated that this building was at least 16 ft wide and 25 ft long. Just to the west of this structure we found a compact brown soil zone containing no artifacts; we believe that this is one of the main roads through the town of Santa Elena (see map).

Structure 3, located about 50 ft east of Structure 5, was partially exposed in 1981. Work on the east and north walls of this building during this past field season indicates that it is approximately 9 ft wide and 25 ft long. After re-examining available excavation records, we no longer believe that Structure 4 exists; it is represented by only a few scattered, unrelated postholes.

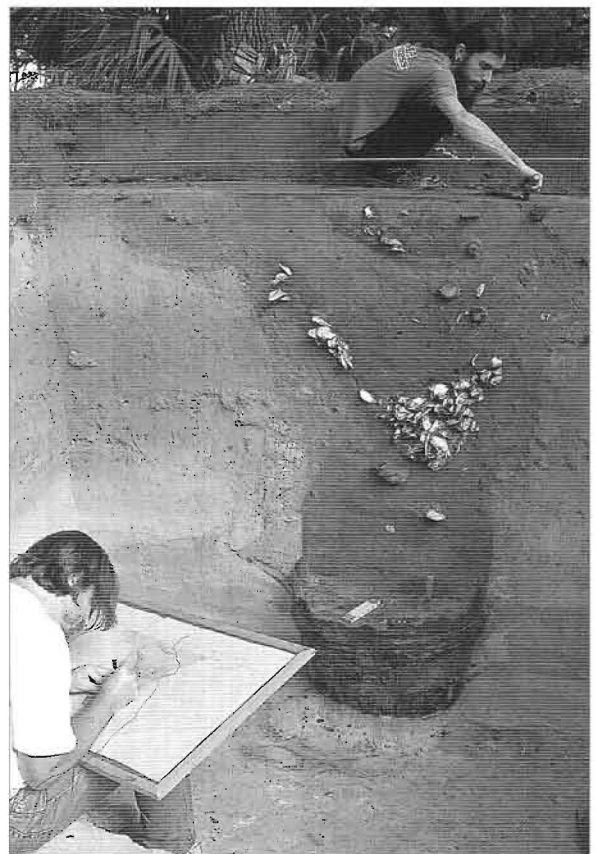
Structure 7 was originally excavated in 1991 and 1992. Spring 2000 excavations around this large building located on Lot # 4 involved several tasks. Our initial work focused on defining one of the 9 large postholes of this 22 ft sq structure which we believe to be a residence.

Subsequent work involved excavation of several refuse features that were only one-half excavated in 1991 and 1992. One of these features contained a large mass of locally-made oyster shell plaster; one of the plaster fragments from this feature appears to have been from the roof peak and provides additional information on how this material was used in house construction. Structure 1, a Spanish hut, is located to the northeast of Structure 7. This hut, which may be the hut of a servant employed by the owner of Structure 7, was excavated by South in 1979. In the Spring 2000 season we excavated a well located just outside the entrance to this structure. The

lower one-third of the bottom barrel used to line the well was intact, and it contained a deposit which included parts of several Spanish ceramic vessels, nut shells, seeds, wood fragments, and several wicker-wrapped handles from unknown implements.

In recent months we have come to believe that Lots 3 and 4 were occupied by Governor Gutierre de Miranda who resided in the town from about 1580 to 1587. This interpretation is based on a combination of archaeological data and historical documents. If we are correct in this identification, then Structure 7 was the Governor's residence, Structure 1 was the hut of a servant in the employ of the Governor, and Structures 3 and 5 were residences for members of the Governor's family or perhaps storage buildings.

See SANTA ELENA, Page 22



Well adjacent to Structure 1; preserved portion of barrel exposed at base of profile. (SCIAA photo)

The final task undertaken during this field season was an attempt to further delineate the moat of French

Charlesfort which preceded the Spanish occupation. We searched for the north moat, which we at one time thought might have been cut away by the moat of Spanish Fort San Felipe, which sits on top of it. We found

that the Charlesfort moat continues north beyond the San Felipe moat and extends into the unmarked plantation period cemetery that occupies that part of the site. A narrow trench was excavated across the Charlesfort moat at the north end of our excavations, and the moat at that point was found to be 4.5 ft wide and 2.5 ft deep, carefully dug with a



Spanish ceramics exposed in bottom of well. (SCIAA photo)

flat bottom. Further delineation of the moat will be included in the next Santa Elena excavation project.

Processing of existing collections and writing a series of reports will occupy our time for the next several months. Therefore, it may be 2001 before we are able to return to Charlesfort/Santa Elena to conduct additional fieldwork.



Chester DePratter excavating section across Charlesfort moat. (SCIAA photo)

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

By Karen Paar

When the archaeologists of the Santa Elena Project began their recent field season at Parris Island, I was concluding my own exploration into the documents on 16th-century Spanish Florida at the Archive of the Indies in Seville, Spain. This six-week trip was the high point of my first seven months working as one of the historians for the Santa Elena Project. Before my visit to Seville, I had traveled to St. Augustine and Gainesville, FL, as well as Chicago and Washington, DC, to read copies of documents from the Archive of the Indies housed in collections there. The trip to Seville gave me the opportunity to see the original manuscripts, as well as to search for items that Florida historians have not used before. In many ways, a visit to Seville is also a journey to the past, for in that wonderful city, traces of the 16th century—not to mention Roman and Moorish times—are present everywhere in the art and architecture. I returned from Seville with new information as well as the inspiration necessary to the task of revising my dissertation on the Santa Elena settlement for publication.

My research at the Archive of the Indies focused not only on items useful to historians but also those of interest to archaeologists studying 16th-century Spanish Florida. One document I found reports the arrival in the Caribbean of the French ship *Le Prince-El Principe* to the Spaniards—which eventually wrecked off Parris Island, South Carolina. Another account lists in detail the wine supplies lost when the ship *Santiago el Menor* sank at St. Augustine in 1577. Other documents I copied provide clues about and context for La Florida's material culture, such as a detailed description and inventory of Havana houses destroyed to make room for the fort there and a report on artillery research conducted at court in Madrid. In many ways searching through an archive is as slow a process as archaeologists' careful work to draw clues from the ground. As with the Santa Elena site, the Archive of the Indies needs much more attention before it yields all the information about 16th-century Florida that it surely contains. Still, research trips such as this help us move toward our goal of making the Santa Elena settlement come alive through both the historical and the archaeological record.

Cultural Resources Consulting Division

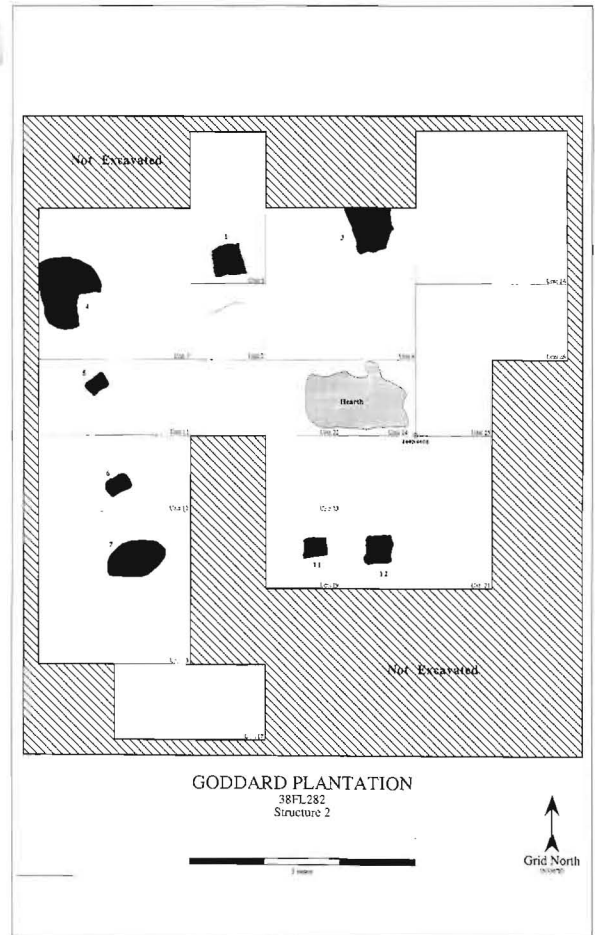
The Search for Francis Marion Continues

By Steven D. Smith

The Cultural Resources Consulting Division (CRCD) returned to the Snow's Island region in March on their El Dorado quest to locate the Winter 1780-81 camps of Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox. Thanks to a greatly appreciated anonymous donation, the division was able to spend three weeks in the field at the suspected plantation of William Goddard, a local planter, who supported Marion's cause by providing a campsite and beef for Marion's men. The division, including regulars Ramona Grunden, Christopher Clement, and myself, discovered another post-in-ground, open-ended structure, similar to the structure discovered in 1993. While, no definitive evidence of Marion's militia band was found, the site continues to offer intriguing questions as to exactly what it is.

What can be factually stated is that the artifacts are consistent with a late 18th century period site, dating sometime after 1775. The site is littered with broken kettle fragments,

a light scatter of tiny creamware ceramic sherds, a small assortment of salt-glazed ceramics, occasional pipestem fragments, and very few nails. Many of the ceramic pieces have been burned. There is also a Native American presence. Both structures consist of post-in-ground construction, the structure found this year having a hearth in its center. It is only 2 x 2.5 meters in size compared with the 1993 structure, which was 3.2 x 2 meters. A cluster of metal-detector hits imply that another structure exists near the recent discovery, but time



Plan of block excavation at Goddard plantation. (SCIAA drawing)



(Left to right): Ramona Grunden, Jason Smith (standing), Amy Joyce, and Betsy Carlson preparing block excavation for photograph. (SCIAA photo)

did not permit excavation. Unfortunately, rain and poor drainage cost the crew five of the 15 field days scheduled.

The debate now rages within CRCD as to what the site represents. Hypotheses range from: A) William

Goddard's slave cabins, B) Goddard's plantation outbuildings, C) partisan sheds, D) A and C, E) B and C, and F) a random collection of postholes. The latter hypothesis best fits the data at hand.

Whatever interpretation we decide upon, it is a fascinating site, worthy of long-term efforts to decipher its mysteries, and CRCD hopes that its next visit is not another seven years away. Funds for this effort were donated in honor of Horace Rudisell, a distinguished historian of Darlington County.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Lowcountry Waterbodies Yield a Diversity of Artifact Types

By Lynn Harris

Not all our work involves diving. In recent months our SCIAA Underwater Archaeology Division staff based in Charleston have recorded a number of interesting artifacts discovered on the banks of swiftly flowing tidal rivers, on palm-canopied island beaches, and pulled up by dredges from the muddy waters of Charleston harbor. A canoe, an irrigation ditch, a dock, scattered remnants of a shipwreck, and a Civil War cannon were reported to SCIAA within the first few months of 2000. Each represents an important component of our local maritime history.

SC Department of Natural Resources staff member, Mike McKenzie, showed us an irrigation ditch or trunk that had become exposed on the beach of Caper's Island. Initially, he thought it might be a dugout canoe. Historically this portion of the land was close to a former reservoir, the only water source on the island. Further research is still being conducted to find out more details about the island and its inhabitants. Closer inspection of the artifact, with the help of Billy Judd from Johns Island, revealed that it was a ditch. It operated like a wooden pipeline with a one-way valve in the form of a bulkhead that was manually raised and lowered into a carved slot to control the overflow of water from the reservoir.

Mike Moore, a sailor who frequents the Hobcaw Creek, reported a section of a dock or wharf

eroding out of the bank. One of the property owners on the creek told us that Mike is well-known in this suburban waterway of the Mt. Pleasant area for his many adventurous escapades assisting boaters and boats in distress. He is also familiar with this section of the creek, which runs between two historic shipyards.

Linn's Shipyard was owned by David Linn in the 1700s and lies on the north bank.

Pritchard's Shipyard is located on the south bank. During the colonial era, it was owned by several well known shipwrights who immigrated from Scotland, such as John Rose, James

Stuart, William Begbie, and Daniel Manson. In 1778, Paul Pritchard bought the shipyard.

The wharf we inspected with

Mike was situated in proximity to Linn's shipyard and was a critical construct used to load and launch boats. Only a small section of the wharf structure was visible, consist-



Cypress canoe found in Ace Basin. (SCIAA photo)

ing of upright posts attached to planking. Nearby, several large piles of ships ballast lay scattered along the riverbanks.

Rick Kanaski, regional archaeologist for US Fish and Wildlife Service, reported a dugout canoe in the Combahee River of the ACE Basin Coastal Refuge. The wood has been identified as cypress by wood

specialist Lee Newsome at Illinois University, and the interior surface appears to have been hollowed out with an adze. Unfortunately, the ends of the canoe are broken off. It is likely to be an early historic period canoe, but it is impossible to definitively determine whether it was built by the remaining

Native Americans, African slaves, or European settlers without radiocarbon dating or a specific historical reference to a boat with a name (this was often the case with plantation craft). We do know the area was associated with extensive rice cultivation during the 1800s and the canoe may have been a rice paddy watercraft.

Ironwork artist and beachcomber Nick Hentosh reported several ship timbers washing up on Folly Beach. He has found an increasing number since Hurricane Floyd at the end of 1999. Frames and planks with copper sheathing were scattered the length of Folly Island. Interestingly, the sheathing tacks had lead washers. The frames were of similar dimensions and had a combination of wooden tree nails and iron spikes as fastenings for the planking. Some

had iron stains on the outer surfaces. Nick and Skunk, the dog, (a border collie), helped us clean the layer of sand off the timbers and take field notes. Copper sheathing was used popularly only during the 1800s. We

been identified tentatively as most likely being a Civil War period U. S. 32-pound smooth-bore that had been converted by the Confederates to a rifled and banded 6.4 inch cannon.

The shipwreck section consisted of a propeller embedded in wood from the ship's hull and still covered in fragments of metal sheathing. The two artifacts have been redeposited in the water in a known location due to concerns about the

cannon still being full of gunpowder, while decisions are made regarding the final deposition.

Many thanks to those who reported these sites. Our small staff and limited resources make your assistance an especially important part of archaeological site management in the state. When artifacts like this are reported many basic questions arise: What is it? Who built it and how? When was it made and used? Where was it made and used? Why was it used, and why is it here? Historical research, drawings, and photographs are all part of the investigative procedure and quest to answer these questions. By adding one piece of information at a time we hope to contribute to the overall body of knowledge of these artifacts and their place in South Carolina's maritime heritage.



Wharf structure reported by Mike Moore in Hobcaw Creek shown with Sue Vezeau (in foreground). (SCIAA photo)

suspect that these timbers might represent Civil War vessels that went down in the area of Folly Beach. These include the blockade runner *Ruby*, and Confederate iron-clads *Palmetto State*, *Chicora*, and *Charleston*. Between 1871 and 1876, a contract was awarded by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to Benjamin Maillefert to remove or partially remove 14 wrecks from the shipping channels and harbor. It is also possible that the timbers are the salvage debris from the Maillefert operation.

Bob Chapelle of the Charleston office of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers reported that dredging operations in harbor yielded a very large cannon and section of a shipwreck. An inspection trip to the dredging barge allowed us to have a closer look at the cannon, which has

Hunley Recovery Set for July

By Christopher F. Amer

Plans are now set for the recovery of the submarine *H. L. Hunley*. The South Carolina *Hunley* Commission met on Thursday, February 10, 2000, to review presentations by the principal groups involved in this effort. Audio visual presentations detailed the work conducted to date on the project, the current state of funding and fundraising, the present status of the conservation laboratory (Building 255 on the old Charleston Navy Base), and the proposed recovery strategy.

Currently, the project has generated more than five million dollars, or a little over one-third of the estimated 16 million dollars needed to ensure curation of this historic boat in perpetuity. Refurbishment of Building 255 is in full swing and the contractors predict a late April completion date for the facility. Oceaneering, the company

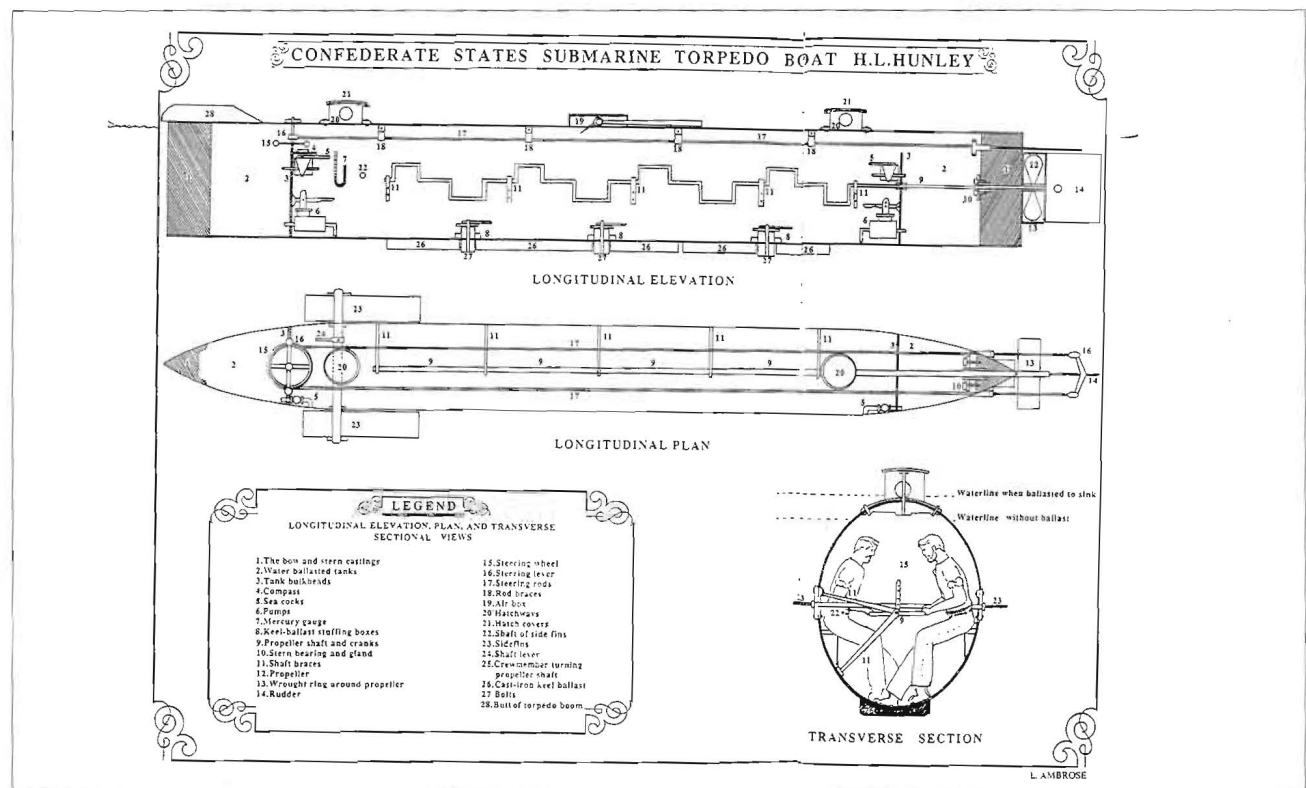
that recently successfully recovered Gus Grissom's Liberty Bell capsule from the sea floor, gave a highly detailed accounting of their strategy to excavate, lift, and transport the *Hunley* to the conservation facility complete with a computer animation of the entire process. Following the presentations, the commission voted to move ahead with the plans.

Current plans include a joint SCIAA, *Hunley* Center, Naval Historical Center, National Park Service, and Oceaneering excavation and preparation of the site during the latter part of May and June with the lift occurring in July. Analysis of the hull and excavation of the interior of the boat will proceed over the following year, with conservation continuing for an estimated five or six years. The remains of the third crew, which we assume to be still inside the submarine, will be buried

at Magnolia Cemetery beside the graves of Horace Hunley and his crew (the second crew) and the five sailors exhumed from beneath The Citadel (the first crew) last year.

A primary consideration throughout this project has been the safe recovery and preservation of the *Hunley* and its occupants. To that end, in November the *Hunley* Center sponsored a symposium to explore the latest techniques and strategies for dealing with artifacts of this magnitude and complexity. Top metals conservators and archaeologists from around the world were brought to Charleston to apply their expertise to the project. The recommendations of the group are being incorporated into the excavation, recovery, and conservation plans.

When conservation of the hull and artifacts is complete, the *Hunley* will be moved to a yet-to-be-built wing of The Charleston Museum.



Drawing of the torpedo boat *H. L. Hunley*. (Courtesy L. Ambrose)

Sharing Experiences On Improving Public Access to Shipwrecks

By James Spirek

This past January a former co-worker, Della Scott-Ireton of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, and I co-organized a symposium titled "Preserves, Parks, and Trails: Interpreting our Sunken Maritime Heritage," for the 2000 Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology Conference in Québec City, Canada.

The concept under discussion at the symposium was the ways in which managers, avocationals, and preservation-minded organizations have joined forces to improve public access to interpreted underwater archaeological preserves, parks, and trails. The interpretation of these underwater attractions typically seeks to inform the visitor about the cultural significance, structural elements, and environmental setting of a historical shipwreck or other types of sites using illustrative guides, brochures, and ancillary land-based exhibits.

Important goals of this submerged cultural resource management (SCRM) concept are to foster in the visitor a sense of preservation through stewardship, as well as to provide economic benefits to the host community through historical, educational, and recreational tourism. The session brought together 15 graduate students,

professionals, and avocational archaeologists from the U. S., Canada, and Australia to present their work on improving public access to shipwrecks and other intertidal and submerged archaeological sites.

Our session discussant was Roger Smith, Florida State Underwater Archaeologist, who has many years of experience creating preserves in Florida. Smith was an ideal candidate to provide a summation of the session's presentations. Also, Della and I learned the ropes under Roger

tion-oriented organizations. The following nine papers provided practical examples from the United States that included state, federal, avocational, and private initiatives.

Lynn Harris and I, from SCIAA, presented a paper about providing access to divers and non-divers to the state's intertidal and submerged archaeological resources through two heritage trails on the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

One of the sidelights while organizing this symposium was to make a list of programs that prac-



Shipwreck section recovered in Charleston Harbor by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. (SCIAA photo)

during our stints creating the *USS Massachusetts* and *SS Copenhagen* Underwater Archaeological Preserves in Florida in the early 1990s.

The first three papers in the session focused on ways to more fully interpret sites and to expand relationships with other preserva-

ticed improving access to interpreted and public accessible shipwrecks throughout the world. Based on our efforts to solicit information, we determined that other than in the US, Canada, Israel, and Australia, that this concept has not been implemented elsewhere in the world.

Help Needed on Underwater Heritage Trail

By Lynn Harris

Summer is here, and with it the diving season. On any given weekend, one can see more dive flags on the Cooper River than fishing poles. And this year the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP) expects a record number of divers visiting the Cooper River Underwater Heritage Trail.

Unfortunately, now in its second year of existence, the trail is already showing signs of wear. Although our staff does periodic trail inspections, it would be a great help if the diving community could report maintenance problems to us as well. The sooner we get out there and fix the problems, the better.

Also, river divers who have time available on weekdays and are interested in helping our staff with maintenance operations on the Cooper River Underwater Heritage Trail, please contact our Charleston office at (843) 762-6105. Tasks involve replacing rusty hardware, clearing weeds off the down lines, securing monuments, and replacing plaques. SCAMP apologizes for any

inconvenience missing trail components may have caused divers visiting the trail recently. The last year has been a learning experience about the range of maintenance problems we can anticipate in the future.

For example, during the first few months following the trail opening, we were aghast to see that our huge mooring buoys had shrunk dramatically and were semi-submerged. Fortunately, it was a manufacturing defect and the supplier, Curd Enterprises, Inc., of Mt. Pleasant, speedily gave us replacements. During the replacement time, we used a motley selection of temporary buoys to mark sites.



Buoy on the Cooper River Heritage Trail. (SCIAA photo)

Other problems include the theft

of the marker plaque from the Pimlico barge, downline chains wrapping around the monuments at low tide, a cracked mooring buoy on the Pimlico sailing ship, mud and silt catchment between the plaque and the plastic cover, and rusty hardware on the riverbed

guidelines.

One suggestion for increasing the lifespan of the mooring buoys was to close the trail and remove the buoys during the winter months. Every summer or spring the trail would be reopened when the bulk of the river diving starts up again. Let us hear from you if you have any other good ideas about trail management. We hope this venture can be a joint effort between our office and the diving community!



Strawberry Ferry (38BK1723) at Strawberry Landing on the Cooper River Heritage Trail. (SCIAA photo)

COOPER RIVER TRAIL SLATES NOW AVAILABLE FOR SALE By Carl Naylor

We now have a supply of Cooper River Trail slates available. Dive shops and river diving charter boats interested in purchasing slate sets to sell through your business, please contact us at (843) 762-6105. Cost is \$10 per set. These waterproof slates provide the background history of each site plus a map of the shipwreck. If you want your customers to have a more in-depth understanding of the history of the Cooper River and some idea of what they are looking at underwater, these slates are essential diving accessories!

What Can I Collect With a Hobby License?

By Carl Naylor

According to state law, licensed hobby divers are allowed to conduct recreational, small-scale recovery of artifacts and fossils. The law goes on to say that recovery is limited to objects that can be recovered by hand. It is the intent of this law, the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991, to allow licensed hobby divers to recover small artifacts such as bottles, fossils, and shark's teeth found along the bottom of state waters. However, several incidents over the past few years indicate that even licensed hobby divers may not understand what those terms mean.

In 1997, a licensed hobby diver recovered a prehistoric canoe from the Cooper River. When contacted by SCIAA staff, he claimed that he didn't know that recovery of such a large artifact was not permitted under the stipulations of a hobby license. After the diver threatened to destroy the canoe, SCIAA staff, along with a SC Department of Natural Resources law enforcement officer, confiscated the canoe, and the diver was written a citation.

More recently a group of hobby divers recovered an old anchor from the Cooper River. The anchor's

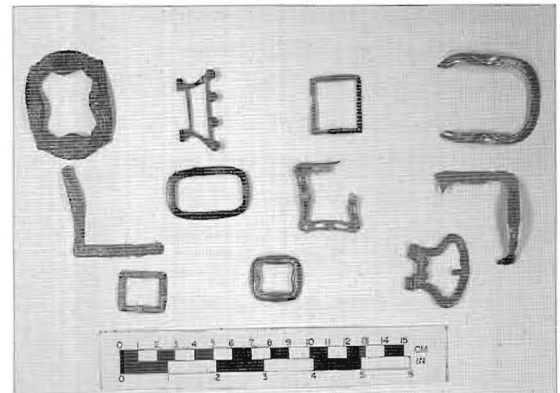
shank measured more than six feet and the anchor itself weighed several hundred pounds.

The divers admitted using 55-gallon drums to raise the anchor and get it to the boat landing. After learning of the recovery, SCIAA staff members contacted the divers and advised them to return the anchor to the river bottom. The anchor is now part of the Cooper River Underwater Heritage Trail.

Hobby divers are reminded that the law states: All powered mechanical dredging and lifting devices and buoyancy equipment, except a personal flotation device of any sort, are prohibited including, but not limited to, prop wash, air lift, water dredge, and pneumatically operated lift bags, under the (hobby) license.

Should you find an anchor or canoe on the bottom, instead of trying to recover it, record it. Basic measurements will do—length of shank, distance between points, length of arm, width of shank, etc. If you find a canoe (or any other kind

of shipwreck), basic measurements you should take include length, width, thickness of sides, and depth from sides to the inside bottom. Also, the diver should note any tool marks or evidence of burning.



Artifacts collected by Steve Nash from a site in the Cooper River with a hobby license. (SCIAA photo)

Also, divers should note that the law also states: No more than ten artifacts a day may be recovered from a shipwreck site. Divers may not destroy the integrity of the ship's structure by removing or moving timbers, fittings, fastenings, or machinery. Hobby divers who have recovered any artifacts from a shipwreck site must include in the quarterly artifact report both a locational reference to the shipwreck site by locating the site on a topographical or hydrographic chart and a sketch map of the wreck site showing the location where the artifacts were recovered from in relation to the wreck.

If you want to learn more about the proper way to record underwater sites, you should consider signing up for the Underwater Archaeology Field Course set for August 2-6, 2000. Anyone wishing a complete copy of the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991, should contact Carl Naylor at (843) 762-6105.



Artifacts collected by Steve Nash from a site in the Cooper River with a hobby license. (SCIAA photo)

Field Training Course Set for August

By Carl Naylor

Have you ever wanted to participate in an underwater archaeology project? Perhaps you simply want to learn more about the field of underwater archaeology? Then the Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course may be for you.

The next course is scheduled for August 2 through 6, 2000. Classroom and pool sessions will take place during the first three days. These will be held at SCIAA headquarters in Columbia and at the University of South Carolina pool. The fourth and fifth days of the course will be the open water session on the Cooper River near Charleston.

Offered by the Sport Diver Archaeological Management Program at the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (a part of the University of South Carolina), the Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course provides students with a comprehensive overview of the field of underwater archaeology, with an emphasis on the underwater sites encountered in South Carolina waters.

Classroom topics include discussions on the principles of underwater archaeology, the methods used in performing underwater surveys and site interpretations, and



Class session for field training course. (SCIAA photo)

the basics of ship construction. In addition, classroom lectures cover artifact identification and conservation and the laws governing artifact and fossil collection. During the pool session, students practice the skills they have learned in the classroom on a simulated shipwreck site.

During the open water session, participants accompany Institute staff on a visit to several actual shipwrecks. Students will conduct a preliminary site survey of the wrecks, followed by more detailed recording of vessel timbers and associated artifacts, with results submitted for

inclusion in the South Carolina Archaeology Site File Inventory.

Although the course is primarily for divers, non-divers are welcome to take the course and participate in the same exercises as the divers, only on land. Persons from all walks of life have attended the training course since its inception in 1990, including law enforcement officers, teachers, scuba instructors, housewives, high school and college students, scout groups, lawyers, telephone linemen, executives, historic preservation officials, and anyone interested in underwater archaeology.

Instructors for the course are mostly Institute staff, but outside experts, such as staff members of the SC State Museum, are often called on to present segments of the course. Divers must be experienced in low-visibility river diving, and must provide their own accommodations and dive gear, including tanks. A minimum of ten students is required. For more information about the Underwater Archaeology Field Course, contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (843) 762-6105.



Divers recording shipwreck section at the underwater field training course in the pool. (SCIAA photo)

Registration Form - 2000
SCIAA Underwater Archaeology
Field Training Course I

Name: _____ Hobby Diver License no. (if any): _____

Address: _____

Occupation: _____

Phone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Brief resume of diving experience: _____

Reasons for attending this field school:

Specialty areas in underwater archaeology or maritime history that interest you:

*The first part of the five-day course will be offered from August 2-4 at the Columbia office of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. For the second (open water) part on August 5-6, students will dive on archaeological sites in the Cooper River near Charleston. Applicants **should be experienced in low visibility river diving for this session**. All divers are required to provide their own diving equipment and scuba tanks. Equivalent exercises will be held on land for non-divers. The total cost of the course is \$150. A deposit of \$70 is required to register by July 17, 2000. The check should be made payable to SCIAA and sent to P. O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. Note: A minimum of ten students is required to run this course. There is a possibility that the course will be canceled if there are not enough applicants by the July 17, 2000 deadline.*

Archaeological Research Trust

Indian Mounds in South Carolina

By John Frierson, Chair of the Archaeological Research Trust

The Indian mound survey I began in 1995 is nearing completion. All counties of the state were visited at least one time during the prehistoric mound survey in attempts to locate known and suspected Indian mound locations. Many of the state's counties were visited multiple times in searching for rumored or reported cultural mound sites. Some of the mounds were destroyed many years previous to the time of the recent site searches and visitations. Approximately 150 mounds and former mound sites were found as a result of the mound survey. Sixty-seven mound sites were found recorded in SCIAA site files. Some of these sites are multiple mound sites



John Frierson at Mound #1, Little Barnwell Island temple mound. (Photo courtesy of John Frierson)

rather than single mound sites. Information about other sites located in the mound survey came from archive collections, historical books, papers, and other published records. A sizable number of non-recorded prehistoric mounds discovered from information and tips contributed by

citizens of the state were located and photographed. Twenty or more mounds remain unidentified as cultural. When the status of these unidentified mounds becomes clear, it is possible the 150 mounds now identified as cultural will increase substantially. Natural mounds and



Lowther Mound (38JA46), probably Woodland Period, near Ridgeland, Jasper County, SC, with Bailey Preacher standing on edge. (Photo courtesy of John Frierson)

hills formerly thought by many persons to be Indian mounds were determined to be non-cultural. To assist in preventing future unnecessary archaeological trips to the 26 natural mounds and hills, these 26 non-cultural sites will be listed in SCIAA site files.

All mounds listed in the Indian mound survey were not visited. Some sites were inaccessible due to

ries: large Mississippian period temple mounds, smaller Mississippian burial mounds, Woodland period mounds, and small burial mounds (less than two ft high), often with cultural affiliations not identified.

In the year 2000, large temple mounds are present in South Carolina at locations from the Eastern Atlantic Coastline to the upper

Carolina. For many years, some of the historic cultural mounds have been called by tradition and legend "Indian Mounds." The mounds often are referred to as "cattle mounds" by persons who are better informed about their origins. These "cattle mounds" are found in the Pee Dee, Wateree, and Congaree River swamps. One historic and enigmatic ring-type earth mound is in the



Adamson temple mound near Camden, SC. (Photo courtesy of John Frierson)

location, unclear directions given for locating the site, and occasionally because these mounds were documented in historical records as destroyed. Documentation of mound destruction occurred as early as 1826 from agricultural practices such as plowing, using mounds for fill, and for manuring fields. Other Indian mounds included in the mound survey report, called Indian mounds for a long period of time, were described and explained in historic publications. Information obtained from these early historic publications and records provides substantial proof these mounds existed at an earlier time in South Carolina. Indian mounds listed in the mound survey report fall into four catego-

Piedmont, and to the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The foothill temple mounds are submerged under lake waters where nature affords them good protection. Across all of South Carolina, 17 temple mounds remain visible today. Woodland mounds are found throughout the state. The mound report shows at least 16 Woodland mounds three to four ft high or larger currently are located in our state. Large numbers of small burial mounds and other mounds of undetermined cultural affiliation concludes the numbers of prehistoric mounds remaining in the state in 2000.

Eight known Historic period cultural mounds are located in South

Wateree swamp and located almost directly across the Wateree River from Cook's Mountain. The historic mounds were built to be used as refuges during times of floods. Frequently, prehistoric ceramics and other artifacts may be found in the floodplains situated near the "cattle mounds," but these artifacts have no association with the mounds. Additional information concerning possible Indian mound locations continues to come to the attention of SCIAA, as news of the search for prehistoric mounds continues. It is hoped this continuing flow of information about Indian mounds will result in more mounds being recorded for South Carolina in future years.

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See DONORS, Page 40

SCIAA Researchers Funded by Robert Lloyd Stephenson Archaeology Endowment in 2000

By Nena Powell Rice

On March 7, 2000, the board of the Robert Lloyd Stephenson Archaeology Research Fund (RLSARF) made decisions to fund seven SCIAA researchers for the year 2000. A total of \$43,254.00 was given.

Attic Research Project

Stanley South received \$1,300 to continue computer entry of the ATTIC Project database. In 1990, Stanley South conducted a study entitled "Archaeological Techniques to Inventory Collections (The ATTIC Project)", funded privately (\$12,567), to photograph and inventory family context artifacts stored in the attic of the 19th-century plantation house of Dr. Archibald Smith in Roswell, Georgia. The house was occupied from 1845 to the mid-20th century, and it appeared that nothing was ever discarded, but was placed in storage in a large attic. The study resulted in a total of 16 volumes of photographs and inventoried data. Items from a wide range of functional activities were present, such as clothing, sewing, childhood objects, personal items, kitchen related artifacts, and dining room objects, as

well as a trunk holding personal belongings, clothing, medicine, and uniform of a family member who was a Confederate soldier who died during the Civil War. South feels that more attic archaeology inventories are needed before all such collections are sold to antique dealers. South will hire a full time computer person to continue the computer entry of the ATTIC database.

Santa Elena Storage Cabinets

Chester DePratter received \$1,650 to purchase two storage cabinets to house small finds, coins, and other especially significant artifacts from the Santa Elena site. At the present time, these artifacts are stored in cardboard boxes and are accessible to lab crew, maintenance staff, and others. The cabinets will provide added security to the collection and will provide a storage site for materials that are frequently shown to visiting scholars.

SCIAA Research Library

Nena Powell Rice received \$7,500 to fund improvements to the SCIAA Research Library. This project will

address the current backlog of unaccessioned items and take the first step towards making the collection available to a wider audience. A graduate assistant will be funded to maintain the library, i.e., reshelfing books, cataloging, shelving new acquisitions, and assisting in its use by researchers. The assistant will also be asked to prepare the collection for integration into the USC library catalog (USCAN) using commercially available software packages. These include Mitinet/MARC and Book Where 2000. Book Where 2000 uses the NISO information retrieval standard Z39.50 protocol to search remote databases via the internet and download MARC records while Mitinet/MARC allows the creation, editing, and maintenance of MARC records on a local system. With these tools, the majority of the SCIAA collection can be copy catalogued. Security problems will also be addressed before the entire records are connected to the mainframe.

Site File Data Preservation

Holly Gillam, Keith Derting, and Harold Fortune received \$7,500 to purchase equipment that will provide the State Archaeological Site File Office essential tools to distribute and assimilate archaeological research materials, preserve those materials, provide researchers various tools to evaluate and use data maintained by the Site File Office, and allow the Site File manager to manage the data he maintains. The equipment includes two Dell PC workstations 500MHz,



A doll's carriage from the Refugee Period (1845-1856) from the ATTIC Project. (SCIAA photo)

128MB Ram, 13+G Hard drive 17" monitory, slide and negative film scanner, and appropriate software. It will take up to six months to complete the project.

Le Prince Archival Research Project

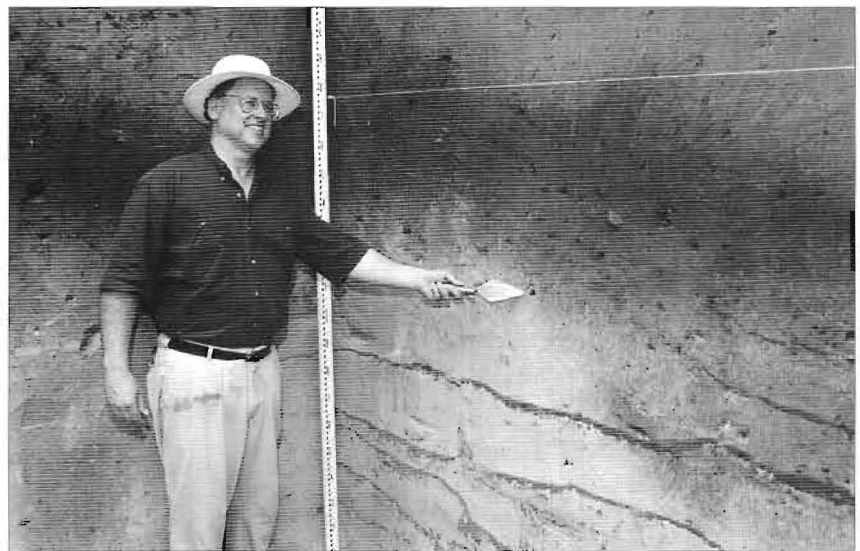
James Spirek and Chester DePratter received \$4,059 to conduct archival research in France to locate documents related to *LePrince*, a French corsair that shipwrecked off Port Royal Sound in early 1577. The purpose of this research is to build on the five documents that relate to the corsair, which were previously located using funds from an Archaeological Research Trust (ART) award and were later transcribed and translated. Mr. Bernard Allaire, Ph.D., of Bordeaux, France, an experienced archival researcher of 16th-century French maritime activities and finder of the first five *Le Prince* documents, will undertake the work. The funds will pay for his research fees, travel, and translation of selected documents. The research strategy is to look for additional documents in the notarial archives located in Le Havre and Rouen at the Archives Départementales de la Seine Maritime, and at the Archives Départementales du Calvados in Caen, all located in Normandy.

Allendale Geoarchaeology Data Recovery

Albert Goodyear received \$9,000 to assist in funding the geoarchaeological study proposed by geoscience consultants who are interested in reconstructing the basic geology and geochronology of the Allendale Paleoindian project study area. The study area is located on the Clariant Corp. property in Allendale County, South Carolina on the Savannah River, and includes the

well known Paleoindian sites of Big Pine Tree, Charles, and Topper. The geology and dating of the Topper site is particularly important since it has recently produced evidence of what appears to be a pre-Clovis occupation (pre-12,000 yr BP). For some time, project soil morphologist John Foss and Goodyear have realized that a basic geological study has been needed to provide the context and chronology for the Paleoindian sites. With the discovery of pre-Clovis evidence at Topper, Goodyear has been able to attract the interest and

potential on Sandy Island, the Historic Ricefields Association (HRA) of Georgetown, South Carolina, asked the Cultural Resources Consulting Division, at SCIAA to develop a long-term research program of excavation, analysis, and interpretation. Because Sandy Island is undeveloped today and was not plowed in the past, it offers a unique opportunity for archaeological research. Due to available funding levels, this project is focused on a single site, 38GE469, an endangered Woodland and Mississippian period



Albert Goodyear pointing to Clovis level at the Big Pine Tree site. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

help of well known geologists from out west who have superior credentials in the study of Early Man. They will be in Allendale County for two weeks in June 2000.

Archaeological Research on Sandy Island, Georgetown County, South Carolina

Christopher Ohm Clement received \$12,245 for the Sandy Island Archaeology Project (SIRP). Sandy Island's cultural resources span the past 10,000 years, ranging from Early Archaic campsites through early 20th century timbering operations. In an effort to realize this archaeological

site. Archaeological goals focus primarily on identifying and describing Woodland and Mississippian period ceramics and placing them in a temporal context. The funds received from the R. L. Stephenson Archaeology Research Fund will be matched dollar for dollar by the HRA with additional support provided by the SC Department of Transportation and The Nature Conservancy, owners and managers at the property respectively. The R. L. Stephenson Archaeology Research Fund and matching funds will be used as seed money for the Sandy Island Research Program.

Smith Receives DAR Top National Award

By Nena Powell Rice

The USC Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) won the Outstanding Slide Program Annual Award for 1999. Chapter Regent Catherine McBroom accepted the award at the 108th Continental Congress meeting in Washington April 18-23, 1999. First Vice Regent Mary Cruce was the program chairman.

The top program, titled, "The Search for General Francis Marion's Snow's Island Camp," was presented September 9, 1998, by our own Steven D. Smith. The program related Smith's archaeological and historical research effort to locate Marion's 1780-81 campsite, traditionally believed to be located on Snow's Island near Johnsonville, SC. General Marion was known as the Swamp Fox of the American Revolution because of his elusive partisan tactics and ability to disappear into the swamps of east central South Carolina when attacked by British regulars. But in March 1780, a party of British soldiers from Camden managed to destroy the camp on Snow's Island while Marion was engaged elsewhere in a running battle with British Colonel Watson.

Smith is an historical archaeologist and head of SCIAA's Cultural Resources Consulting Division at SCIAA-USC. He has been researching the history of Marion and Snow's Island for several years and has conducted archaeological surveys on the island to locate the camp. To date, his research has turned up promising sites associated with Marion, and he is presently seeking funding to return to these sites (See Page 23).

Smith Receives Certificate From Fort Leonard Wood Commanding General

By Nena Powell Rice

Steven D. Smith's work at Fort Leonard Wood was recognized by William Leftwich, III, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (EO), in a speech to the Great Lakes and Ohio River Division, Chicago District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at the Black History Month celebration on February 4, 1999. He stated that the Cultural Resources Division "deserves praise and recognition for its efforts to identify and preserve elements of the African American historical legacy." Steve received a certificate from Fort Leonard Wood's Commanding General, Major General Robert B. Flowers, for his work in initiating and coordinating a Legacy Program Study Project on "The World War II Period Black Officer's Club."

Part of this study involved refurbishing a mural, which hung over the fireplace in Building 2101. The mural depicts a black couple at a picnic. For 50 years, the mural's artist remained unknown until extensive research by Smith identified the artist as staff Sergeant Samuel Albert Countee, an inspiring black artist at the time, serving with the 7th Training Group at Fort Leonard Wood. Countee later became a prominent artist in New York City. Smith was able to locate relatives of Countee and had them visit Fort Leonard Wood to view the mural. The Fort Leonard Wood community was very grateful for Steve's efforts in preserving their cultural heritage (See *Legacy*, Vol. 3, No., 3, 1998).



Steven D. Smith (center) shown with DAR USC Chapter Regent, Catherine McBroom, and SC State Regent, Ann Crider. (Photo courtesy of USC Chapter of the NSDAR)

Archaeological Institute of America Charters Local Society in South Carolina

By Melissa Pia

Many of you may have heard of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA). Perhaps you have seen our national magazine, *Archaeology*, a copy of our newsletter, *AIA Newsletter*, or studied a feature in our professional journal, *American Journal of Archaeology*. Did you know that South Carolina now has an active Local Society of this well-known and respected organization? In December 1999, the South Carolina Society of the Archaeological Institute of America (SCSAIA) received its official charter and became the first AIA Local Society in the state.

Our primary objective is to celebrate and promote archaeology and related subjects. We want to create a forum where professional and amateur archaeologists, scholars, and archaeology enthusiasts from all backgrounds and areas of interest can learn from each other and share their enthusiasm for the field. One very important aspect of this mission involves creating cooperative relationships and opportunities between the AIA (whose traditional focus includes Classical, Near Eastern, and Old World archaeology) and the interests of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. As the SCSAIA grows, we hope to encourage more South Carolinians to participate in organizations and programs that benefit archaeology at the local, national, and even international levels.

As a Local Society of the AIA the South Carolina Society benefits from numerous programs and opportunities. Among these the AIA's National Lecture Program is one of the best-known. Between September and

May of each year, every Local Society hosts three speakers from the national program who provide lectures on various topics. The speakers are all professionals who enjoy sharing their knowledge and discoveries with the public. For the 2000-2001 lecture program the SCSAIA welcomes the following speakers:

September 21, 2000, 7:30 PM,
Simons Center, Room 309, College of Charleston

Dr. Mary Beth Heston, Associate Professor of Art History, College of Charleston, "Puzzling Problems from Padmanabhapuram Palace (India): The Archeological Evidence for Origins"

October 19, 2000, 7:30 PM,
Simons Center, Room 309, College of Charleston

Dr. Darryl Phillips, Assistant Professor of Classics, College of Charleston
"Reconstructing Roman Voting"

November 1, 2000, 7:30 PM,
Education Center 118, College of Charleston

Dr. Richard DePuma, Professor of Art History, University of Iowa
"Etruscan Forgeries: The Arts of Deception and Profit"

February 9, 2001, 7:30 PM,
Simons Center, Room 309, College of Charleston

Dr. Nicholas Dixon, Research Fellow, Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh
"Scotland's Submerged Cultural Heritage"

Tentative lecture March 16, 2001,
7:30 PM, Simons Center, Room 309, College of Charleston

Dr. Robert Gurval, "Roman Coins"

March 30, 2001, 7:30 PM, Simons Center, Room 309, College of Charleston

Dr. Colin Wells, Distinguished Professor of Classical Studies, Trinity University

"The Roman Army on the Lower Rhine and the Euphrates"

Most lectures will be held in Room 309 of the Simons Center at the College of Charleston, Charleston, SC. Lectures begin at 7:30 PM and are free and open to the public. For more information on these programs, membership in the SCSAIA, or information on other lectures offered throughout the year, please contact the SCSAIA President, Dee Dee Joyce, at (843) 953-4863. If you would like to learn more about the AIA or AIA Canada you can visit their web site at www.archaeological.org. On-line versions of *Archaeology* magazine and the *American Journal of Archaeology* are featured at www.archaeology.org and www.amjournalarch.org.



AIA logo. (Courtesy of the Archaeological Institute of America)

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ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA

By Nena Powell Rice

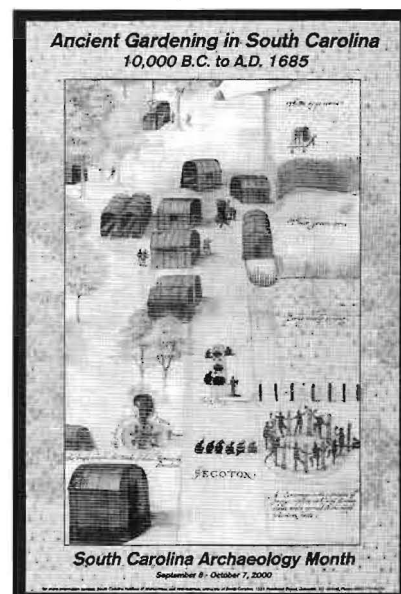
In the month of September 2000, the South Carolina archaeological community will celebrate a series of statewide events designed to raise public awareness of the state's multi-cultural heritage and enlist public support and participation in resource conservation. The Ninth Annual Archaeology Month in South Carolina (AMSC), will be held September 8 - October 7, 2000, and will culminate at Sesquicentennial State Park in Columbia for the Thirteenth Annual Archaeology Festival on October 6 - 7, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc., SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and the SCIAA. The goal of the professional community of South Carolina is to promote archaeological public education statewide in South Carolina.

The archaeological community of South

Carolina, consisting of state and federal agencies, libraries, museums, archaeological consulting firms, historic preservationists, and professional and avocational archaeologists, have identified a need for an organized and comprehensive public outreach effort each year, which provides a framework for regional and local public support for South Carolina's archaeological resources.

During the month of September 2000, there will be programs and events offered throughout the state during South Carolina Archaeology Month involving many organizations. A Calendar of Events booklet listing all programs will be available this summer and will be distributed to over 10,000 people including every school, museum, and county library in the state. A proclamation will be signed by Governor

Jim Hodges. The theme of SC Archaeology Month in 2000 is "Ancient Gardening in South Carolina 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1685."



Sneak preview of the SC Archaeology Month poster. (Designed by John and Anita Cable)

Legacy

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